The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3337. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Attack on Gen. Casey's Position.

The Temporary Disaster There, with Loss of Artillery and Camp Equipage.

The Divisions of Gens. Kearney and Hooker Brought up.

GALLANT BAYONET CHARGE

The Rebels Driven Back Like Sheep.

The Crossing of the Chickahominy by Our Reinforcements.

DESPERATE NATURE OF THE FIGHTING.

The Great Victory of Our Forces On Sunday.

Our Advance Now Some Distance Beyond the Battle Ground.

FIELD OF BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND,
Sunday A. M., June 1, 1862.

A battle before Richmond has at last put to the test the rebel boast as to what they would do with Gen. McClellan's army when they should get it beyond the protection of the gunboats. Though the advantage of a sudden movement, against the weakest point in our lines, gave the enemy a temporary success, the final result has not been such as to afford encouragement to their disheartened and demoralized troops, or occasion any fears as to our ultimate possession of the rebel capital.

The attack commenced shortly before 1 o'clock on Saturday, on the left wing of the army, on the further or south side of the Chickahominy, where the advance position was held by the division of Gen. Casey, much the weakest in the army, *composed almost entirely of raw regiments, and reduced by disease to an effective force of some 6,000 men.*

THE POSITION HELD BY GEN. CASEY

Was on the Williamsburgh Stage Road, within six or seven miles of Richmond, and on a line so extended at the front that the troops required to maintain picket guards of sufficient strength, made no slight draft on his weakened forces. The right of the line was held by his First Brigade, under Gen. H. M. Nagler, as brave and vigilant an officer as is to be found in the army of the Potomac. Gen. Nagler's pickets extended across the railroad (running parallel with the Williamsburgh road, about a mile to the right) to near the sixth mile-post from Richmond, and so on further to the right and a little to the rear until within a short distance of a point on the Chickahominy, where Gen. Sumner had thrown a bridge across the stream, and was hourly expected to cross to complete the line of pickets to the river.

The centre of Gen. Casey's position, held by the Second Brigade, Gen. Wassell's, (formerly Gen. Keims',) extended from Gen. Nagler's lines to the left a short distance across the Williamsburgh Road, where it joined the Third Brigade, Gen. Palmer's, stretching some distance further to the left, and joining the lines of Gen. Couch, who guarded the left flank, the main portion of his force being a short distance to the rear of Casey, on the Williamsburgh Road.

THE NATURE OF THE GROUND.

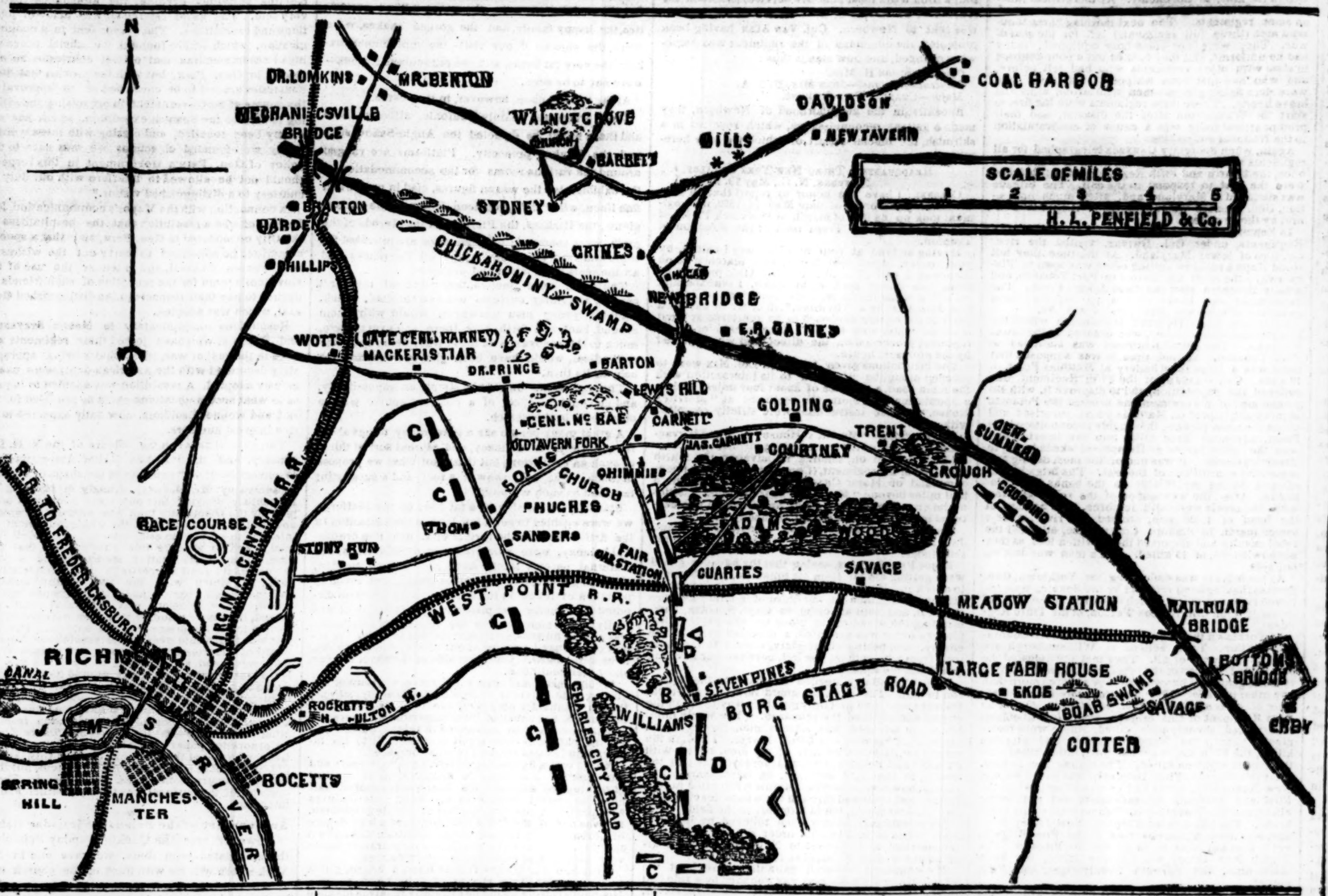
The position occupied by the main body of these two divisions was a clearing of about one mile square, surrounded on the left and the front by a belt of forest, in which Gen. Casey's pickets were stationed. On the right, a wooded swamp divided the clearing from a similar opening in the forest, along the railroad, which was occupied by Gen. Nagler with his brigade. Just beyond the woods to the front were similar clearings with woods on their further side, where the rebels lay concealed, their pickets occupying the edge of the forest, and separated from our pickets by the width of the fields, forming a sort of neutral ground between the two armies, over which each kept close watch lest his neighbor should take possession. The position of Gen. Casey and other Generals, the nature of the ground, etc., will be made clear by reference to the map accompanying this account.

THE ENEMY RECONNOITERING.

Step by step Gen. Casey had pressed on to this point, overcoming such opposition as met him, until it became evident that the rebels had reached the limit of their retreat, and further advance could not be ventured without the risk of a general engagement, for which the plans were not yet ripe. Our proximity to the rebels was evidently annoying to them, and on Thursday, and again on Friday, they made an unsuccessful attempt, with a force of a few hundred, to drive in the pickets and discover what mischief was plotting behind the belt of woods sheltering Gen. Casey from their view. Their attack was resolutely met by the pickets, who fell back on the reserves and held their ground, defeating the purpose of the enemy.

Meanwhile Gen. Casey was actively at work [illegible]ing his position, a large force of men being [illegible], under the skillful direction of Lieut. E. W. West, of his Staff, digging rifle pits and felling trees for abattis. A similar line of defensive works had been commenced and partially completed at Gen. Casey's former position, at the Seven Pines, three miles further to the rear, and just back of these was a line of earthworks, constructed by Gen. Couch, and more carefully finished.

SCENE OF THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.



Failing in the two attempts to gather information by forcing back Gen. Casey's pickets, the rebels apparently resolved upon an *advance in force against the left wing of the army*, doubtless determined to drive it beyond the Chickahominy, should the opportunity offer, and put themselves in a position to turn Gen. McClellan's left flank.

THE STORM ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

During the afternoon of Friday, a terrific thunderstorm arose, continuing through most of the night with uninterrupted severity, deluging the earth with rain, converting the spongy soil into a nearly impassable bog, and raising the waters of the Chickahominy so as to carry away one of two bridges Gen. Sumner had prepared for his passage, and somewhat disturb the foundations of the other.

The broad sheets of lightning that night and the camp fires of unusual size, gleaming in the pitchy darkness, seemed to illuminate our position, and may possibly have assisted the rebels in getting an idea of the bearing of things. Just before the storm had reached its fury there was some skirmishing between the artillery on both sides. This commenced again in the morning, several shots flying over our camp, indicating that the rebels had in some way gained a more correct idea of our position.

THE ATTACK ON SATURDAY.

Shortly after noon the grand attack commenced, Gen. Casey's pickets being driven in all along the front, after a spirited resistance, the rebels advancing in force along three roads—the Williamsburgh road, to our left, the railroad, in the centre, and the "Nine-mile Road," as it is called, on the right. With his feeble division greatly weakened by extension, Gen. Casey had no backbone to oppose to this sudden attack. But no thought of yielding his ground entered the mind of the old soldier, scarred with the wounds of Mexico and disciplined to danger by a hundred fights. His troops were immediately formed into position, the three brigades maintaining their relative positions on the right, left and centre, and as thorough preparations were made for resisting the attack as its suddenness would admit of. Regan's New-York Battery was stationed just to the right of the Williamsburgh road, Bates' Battery of Napoleon guns further to the left across the road, and Fitch's Battery three or four hundred yards to the rear, the last sending its shell over the heads of our troops at the enemy beyond. The fourth battery was near the railroad, further to the right.

The vigor with which the enemy pressed forward to the attack indicated the confidence of superior strength. A battalion of two regiments pressed against Gen. Nagler on the right, another fell on Gen. Wassell at the centre, and a third on Gen. Palmer to the left, pouring in at once a fire hot and heavy, and advancing with great resolution in face of the steady fire of canister and grape from the guns in front, and shell from those further to the rear, moving down their ranks in all directions. The rebels had but little artillery, and were evidently disposed to make good the deficiency by pressing to close quarters with their superior force, to bear down at once by weight of numbers the feeble skeleton regiments of three and four hundred men who composed the advanced division.

Most of Gen. Casey's troops were thrown forward to the edge of the woods in front of his position to meet the advance of the rebels, a few regiments being left behind the partially completed rifle-pits, a short distance to the rear. Thus a division, nearly new to warfare, was suddenly exposed, in an open field, to the heaviest of fire from an enemy covered to a considerable extent by the woods through which they were advancing. Terribly the tempest raged, the air almost growing thick with musket balls; officer after officer fell, or was borne from the field a wounded man; the men dropped by scores, and the usual number of weak-jointed ones were falling to the rear. But in spite of the rapid thinning of their ranks, the regiments generally held their ground until the enemy succeeded in rushing around on the left flank, and poured in an enfilading fire from that direction, against which the rifle-pits were no protection. The sixty rounds of ammunition with which they entered the fight were nearly exhausted, and no more was at hand.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Meantime one of Gen. Couch's brigades, commanded by Gen. Abercrombie, was ordered up to the support of Gen. Nagler on the right, Gen. Devens, of the same division, sustaining Gen. Wassell on the center, and Gen. Peck, with the remaining brigade, supporting Gen. Palmer on the left. When Gen. Casey's troops were forced to give way, the rebels fell on these brigades of Couch's Division, who disputed every inch of ground, until sustained by Gen. Kearney, pressing up the Williamsburgh road with reinforcements to meet them, supported by the Division of Gen. Hooker in his rear. Pressing rapidly forward Gen. Kearney advanced along the Williamsburgh road to within a short distance of our original position, where he bivouacked for the night in front of the enemy.

It was along this Williamsburgh road that the main attack was made, and here our troops were forced back for half a mile or more, before the arrival of Gen. Heintzelman's corps, the feeble brigades of Casey's Division, averaging less than 2,000 men, being completely broken up, many, if not most of the officers killed, wounded or missing, and the privates scattered through the woods and along the road. Bravely and well did Gen. Casey do his duty, pressing on to the extreme front and cheering on his men, regardless of the storm of fire and hail that raged about him, cutting down his officers on all sides, but strangely escaping his own person. Bravely and well did most of his officers stand by him, until, one after another, they were borne from the field dead or wounded.

THE LOSS OF ARTILLERY.

Col. Bailey, Chief of Artillery, was shot early in the afternoon, the ball striking him in the head and causing his death after a short period of insensibility. Maj. Van Vaultenberg, the second in command of the First New-York Artillery, was killed, Adj't Wm. Ramsay wounded, while every battery but one lost its quota of men, and some of them lost nearly all their horses. Bates' Battery of Napoleon guns—12-pound brass pieces—which was to the front, thus deprived of locomotion and stuck fast in the mud, was left behind in the retirement of our troops, but not until Gen. Nagler had taken it upon himself to see that several of the pieces were spiked. In addition to this, one 3-inch Parrot gun of Battery H was disabled by a shot, and fell into the hands of the enemy. The Pennsylvania Reserve Battery, of Couch's Division, also lost one of their guns—these eight pieces of ordnance constituting our entire loss, so far as I could learn. We can better afford to spare the pieces than we can afford to have the rebels profit by their gain. They show every indication of being much in want of artillery, and the need is evidently stimulating their efforts to profit by the chances of war to possess themselves of our guns.

GEN. SUMNER'S ADVANCE.

Meantime Gen. Sumner had succeeded in bringing his troops across the Chickahominy, and was advancing on the right to maintain our position there, where less ground had been lost. After several days of labor, Gen. Sumner had thrown two bridges across the creek between Bottom's Bridge and New Bridge, where local reports held it to be impossible to find any foundation for piles to support the superstructures. One of these bridges was some two miles above Bottom's Bridge, the other a mile further up the stream. The lower of these was carried away during the heavy storm of Friday night, and Gen. Sumner was obliged to depend upon a single shaky structure for the passage of his troops, who nearly all, however, succeeded in crossing that night, the head of the column reaching the Nine-mile Road, along which the rebels were pressing our troops, at about 7 o'clock, holding the enemy in check for the night, preventing them from following up in that direction the advantage they had gained during the day.

THE FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

Flushed with their seeming victory of Saturday the rebels awoke with confidence on Sunday to follow up their movements, sure of driving us this time to the Chickahominy and beyond. But they had made the unfortunate mistake of estimating the strength of our reserves by the weakness of our advance. *Most bitterly did they pay for their mistake.* Pressing eagerly forward with confidence of victory, they were met by the trained troops of Heintzelman and Sumner, whose unyielding columns checked their fierce assault, turning the tide of battle everywhere against them, *and forcing them at the point of the bayonet on toward Richmond.* It was their turn now to break and run, and their losses of the Sabbath left them little cause for rejoicing over the trifling gain of Saturday. Terribly did the rebels suffer on this, as well as the previous day, from the well-directed fire of our artillery, *piling the ground with the slain.* Terrible also to them were the frequent charges of our solid columns, pressing them back, step by step, to the last point of endurance, *when they broke and ran*, ingloriously leaving behind them many of their men and officers, as well as privates, prisoners in our hands. The number of these it is not yet possible to ascertain, several days necessarily elapsing after every engagement before a full inventory can be taken.

OUR LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Even of our loss it was impossible to form any correct idea at the time I left the field of battle. The only source of information was the wounded, who gave such particulars, in regard to their respective regiments as they could, as they were borne by from all parts of the field. To the oft-repeated question: "Well, how did your regiment stand it?" I got uniform answers.

"O, Sir, our regiment was all cut to pieces—cut to pieces, Sir; nothing left of it."

I, of course, was able to rely little on such stories from my disabled informants, knowing the tendency, not only among soldiers, but equally among people in civilized life, to magnify their own misfortune into a measure of the public calamity. They took no account of their nimble-footed comrades, who had disappeared without damage to life or limb. It is impossible, so soon after the affair, to give even a rough estimate of the loss in an engagement spread over so great a space of country, and in the confusion which always ensues after a battle. That the loss is very severe, and particularly so in the matter of officers, there is no matter of doubt. The difficulty of rightly estimating our loss is also enhanced by the fact that many of those falling were unavoidably left upon the ground subsequently occupied by the enemy in his first successful attack. The number of these we cannot learn until regimental rolls are compared. It is sincerely to be regretted, in view of the tales we have of the barbarous treatment of our wounded by the rebels, when once they fall into their hands, that necessity should have compelled any to be left upon the field, to receive "the tender mercies of the wicked." That the rebel loss was greater by far than our own I do not doubt. Besides our superiority in artillery, our small arms were much more effective, having all the superiority in fatal power, which the Minié ball has over the round rifle ball. The wounds inflicted by the enemy were mainly by the latter. Had the leaden hail in which our men were obliged to stand so long, been composed of conical instead of round shot, many more Rachels would be mourning over the lost, and many more homes draped in funeral weeds. Your correspondent feels particularly grateful to the blockade, being morally certain that had the ball which lodged so harmlessly in his legging been a Minié, he would have been obliged always hereafter to write standing on one foot—a good figure of speech for Juvenal, but one which he would rather be excused from practically embodying. As it is, the slight abrasion left upon his leg by the ball, after forcing two thicknesses of leather and one of cloth, is sufficiently suggestive of a reward to satisfy his moderate ambition for military adventure.

THE CASUALTIES OF SATURDAY.

Of those who entered into close range of the enemy's guns, scarcely one of the officers that I saw escaped without some mark of the enemy's bullets on clothes or person, when no positive wound was inflicted. Gen. Nagler was struck four times by balls that pierced his clothes, inflicting slight bruises on his person. Lieut. West, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Casey, who continued constantly under fire while actively discharging his duties, had his clothes badly torn by a piece of shell. Lieut. Foster, who was equally cool and energetic, I heard reported as wounded, but discredit the statement, which I should be sorry to believe true of so efficient an officer. Capt. Smith, Gen. Casey's Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieut. Harrington Raymond, Aid-de-Camp, were disabled by sickness—Lieut. Raymond fretting upon his sick bed at the thought that he should be compelled to inaction at a time when his services were so much needed by his General.

Of the line officers not positively wounded, Col. C H. Van Wyck, of the Fifty-sixth New-York Regiment, seems to have met with the most narrow escape, being struck by a spent shell which doubled up his sword-sheath, and severely bruised his left knee. Had the shell been nearer its initial velocity, the Colonel would have lost a pair of limbs, of essential service to a man of his active habits; and had it exploded, Congress would have been minus one of its working members.

All sorts of reports were afloat immediately after the engagement in regard to accidents to prominent officers, in Gen. Casey's Division more particularly. The General himself was reported to me first as wounded, and then as killed, but I was happy to be able to congratulate the brave old soldier on his entire safety before leaving the field with my dispatches

Gen. Casey's son-in-law, Col. Hunt, received a ball through the fleshy part of his thigh, inflicting a wound more painful than dangerous. Col. Hunt, who is a Captain in the Twelfth United States Infantry, had taken command, only the week previous, of the Ninety-second New-York Regiment, to which he had been appointed. He has seen fifteen years of service in the regular army, and is an officer whose services we can ill afford to spare at this juncture.

NOTICES OF THE DEAD.

Col. Guilford D. Bailey, Chief of Artillery, who fell early in the action, was a graduate of West Point, in the class of 1856, where he maintained an excellent standing, receiving an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, from which he was promoted to a Captaincy on the 3d of last August, subsequently receiving a commission as Colonel of Volunteers. He was an active young man, of bright and quick intellect, who left a most favorable impression on my mind in the brief intercourse I had with him. I shall not soon forget his bright, cheerful face, which greeted me on the morning of Saturday; nor that other scene, when, on the evening of the same day, I beheld his dead body, covered with blood from the wound which had so suddenly cut short his life.

Col. J. M. Brown, of the One Hundreth New-York, was another valuable officer whose death I regret to report. Energetic and faithful in his duties, he was a man to be relied upon for an emergency, as he had shown but the day before, when, as officer of the day, he directed the pickets of Gen. Casey in their successful resistance to the attempt to break our lines. These two officers were New-Yorkers, Col. Brown being, I believe, a well-known resident of the western part of this State.

Stories were afloat when I left of the death of Brig.-Gen. J. N. Palmer, of Gen. Casey's Third Brigade. I could trace them to no reliable source, though I failed to discover anything of Gen. Palmer before leaving. I have few personal friends whose death I should notice with more regret than that of Gen. Palmer. A thorough patriot, a courteous gentleman, a genial companion he was, at the same time, a faithful soldier, who shrank from no danger into which duty led him.

Col. W. W. H. Davis, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, though bearing a musket-ball in the left arm, I found still actively at work to the last, driving about on horseback with an arm in a sling, seeking for ammunition with which to supply his troops.

Col. Briggs, of the Tenth Massachusetts, who is reported wounded in both legs, is a son of the late Ex-Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts. He is a thorough soldier.

These hasty personal notices, necessarily incomplete, embrace such only as I was able to gather information. From the most reliable statements to be obtained, I compile the following list of officers killed and wounded, with whose cases I was in many instances personally conversant.

ONE HUNDREDTH NEW-YORK.

Col. J. M. Brown—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Phineas Staunton—wounded.
Maj. C. N. Otis—wounded.
Lieut. Kellogg, Co. G—killed.
Lieut. Brown, Co. E—wounded.
Capt. Daniel D. Nash, Co. A—wounded in the left arm.
Capt. J. Nicholson, Co. C—wounded.
Lieut. Brunck, Co. I—wounded.
Lieut. Kellogg, Co. G—wounded and reported to be left on the field.
Lieut. Mayo, Co. A—slightly wounded in the head.
Corporal Oscar Richards, Co. G—killed.
Corporal Briscoe, Co. G—wounded in the leg.
Corporal Robert Auld, Co. G—wounded.
Corporal John Krofman, Co. G—wounded.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Capt. Binsse—wounded in the leg.
Lieut. Israel—wounded.
Lieut. Joseph Arnold—wounded.
Col. Belknap—missing.

EIGHTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Wellman—wounded in head, not seriously.
Major R. B. King—slightly wounded.
Capt. T. J. Thorp—reported killed.
Capt. Clark, Co. B—wounded.
Capt. Charles Ring, Co. A—wounded.
Lieut. Terwilliger, Co. D—wounded.
Lieut. Munger, Co. C—wounded.

NINETY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

Lieut. Pierce—wounded.
Adjutant C. P. Boswell—shot through the leg.
Capt. Bice, Co. E—wounded in the head.
Lieut. F. W. Smith, Co. H—shot through shoulder.
Col. Hunt—slightly wounded; ball through the fleshy part of the thigh.

ELEVENTH MAINE.

Second Lieut. Price, Co. G—wounded.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Col. G. D. Bailey, Chief of Artillery—killed.
Maj. Van Vaultenberg, 1st N. Y. Artillery—killed.
Adjt. Wm. Ramsey, 1st N. Y. Artillery—wounded.
Capt. Spratt, Battery A, First N. Y. Artillery—wounded.
Lieut. J. H. Howell, Battery H—wounded.

NINETY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Capt. Craig—slightly wounded.
Lieut. Andrews—wounded in leg.
Lieut. Stanton—wounded in shoulder.

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Briggs—wounded in legs.
Capt. Miller—wounded in leg.
Capt. Newell—wounded in leg.

EIGHTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Purveyance—wounded in leg.
Capt. Geo. Hooker, Co. B—wounded in the arm.
Wm. Howard, private of Co. B—killed while carrying off Capt. Hooker.
Lieut. J. A. Smith, Co. B—wounded.
Second Lieut. Jno. W. Atchison, Co. A—slightly wounded.
Lieut. Hamilton, Co. H—wounded.
Corporal Robt. W. Criswell—wounded.
Private Wm. H. Scott—wounded.
Private Jno. A. McMillen—wounded.
Private Robt. H. Myers—wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut.-Col. Morris, Commanding—severely wounded.
Major Heard—killed.
Lieut. Gaylord—wounded.
Abner Young—wounded.

TWENTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Maj. John Ely—fracture of the right leg; doing well.
Adjt. Theo. R. Boggs—severely wounded.
Capt. Edwin Palmer, Co. D—wounded in the left leg.
Capt. Wm. Wallace, Co. E—wounded.
Lieut. Geo. Wood, Co. D—flesh wound.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Col. Rawley—slightly wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Maj. Gozzan is reported to have been seen to fall.

FIFTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Capt. Davis, Co. E—lost an arm.
Capt. James Chamberlain, Co. D—wounded.
Lieut. Weidersaul, Co. D—wounded.
Capt. Leonard—wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Col. W. W. H. Davis—wounded in the left arm.
Maj. John M. Greis—wounded in the thigh.
Capt. Orem, Co. B—wounded.
Lieut. J. P. W. Ransom—killed.
Capt. Burhans—prisoner.

Brig.-Gen. Peck, of Couch's division, had a narrow escape, having his horse shot under him in three places. At the close of Saturday's battle I found him on the field, remounted and apparently good for another fight.

Besides the guns, Gen. Casey lost all his camp equipage, his tents being pitched upon the field of battle in such near proximity to the rebels as to render their loss inevitable in case of the slightest yielding of his troops. The Generals in his division must also have lost their effects, which, fortunately, were of no great value, all the baggage of the officers, as well as the knapsacks of the soldiers, having been some days before ordered to the other side of the Chickahominy, with the wagons, Quartermasters' stores, and everything not absolutely indispensable. So the loss was slight, except in the disappearance of papers of considerable value, which were left in the tents.

No man who knows Gen. Casey can do otherwise than sympathize with him in the misfortunes of disease and disaster which have left him with but the skeleton of a division now able to muster scarcely more, if, indeed, as much, as the strength of a brigade. Occupying the most exposed position on our lines, his raw troops found themselves in the battle of Saturday before they had fairly warmed to their work, subjected to a musketry fire of more than ordinary intensity, the balls pouring in upon them in a constant shower, apparently from all directions, whizzing and buzzing through the air with a murderous spitefulness. Overborne by numbers, failing in support, they gave way, but not until they had held the enemy in check a sufficient length of time to give our reserves an opportunity to press forward to retrieve the fortunes of the day, which they did nobly. All that a brave man could do by personal exertion, Gen. Casey did; and how well he was seconded by his officers, let the list of casualties tell. Gen. Nagler, who escaped with but trifling injury, was everywhere active, encouraging his troops by example and voice, with Gen. Casey pressing to the front and cheering the men to the charge.

PIERREPONT.

REPORT FROM THE PRESS CORESPONDENT.

McClellan's Headquarters,
Monday, June 2—P. M.

Two days of the battle of Richmond have been fought, on both of which our troops have been victorious. The loss on both sides is heavy. The battle was opened by the enemy's making an attack on Gen. Casey's Division encamped near the Seven Pines, on the turnpike leading over Bottom's Bridge, and within seven miles of Richmond. The attack was made about one o'clock on Saturday, by Gen. Hill's Division, composed of five rebel brigades, the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM HOOKER'S DIVISION.

The Excelsior Brigade—Corrections—Reminiscences of Maryland Slaveholders—Whisky Rations—Hail-Storm—Sutlers' Charges, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Headquarters Excelsior Brigade,
Camp Near Baltimore Cross Roads, Va.,
Friday, May 23, 1862.

The smoke of the Williamsburgh slaughter had hardly cleared away before this brigade was again on its way to Richmond, and after a number of halts we have reached the position indicated by the date of this letter. The dissatisfaction engendered at first by the credit of the victory being given entirely to a brigade that fought but a short time, has subsided with the publication of official and other dispatches, wherein the proper credit is given to those who did the fighting. And yet some of the letter-writers do "mix things" wonderfully, especially concerning this brigade. It would be too much of a task to correct these many errors. Suffice it to say that the Excelsior Brigade is part and parcel of Gen. Hooker's Division—that the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Excelsior Regiments are the Seventieth, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Regiments of New-York Volunteers respectively—that the Second Regiment, (Seventy-first N. Y. V.,) Col. Hall, was not in the fight, being on special duty at Cheeseman's Creek—that the Excelsior Brigade, although fearfully cut up, had no thought of retreating at the time they were relieved by Kearney's Division, and that whatever praise may be bestowed on other regiments and other brigades, the historical fact remains that *the Excelsior Regiments suffered a greater per centage of loss than did any other regiments engaged on that field.*

During the action the brigade was under the command of Col. Nelson Taylor, of the Third Regiment. He bore himself with great coolness and bravery, and receives much commendation. Lieut. Tremain, one of his aides, also receives great credit. A few days after the battle, Gen. Abercrombie, (late of Gen. Banks' corps,) assumed the command of the brigade. He expressed himself much pleased with the soldierly qualities of the brigade, and the perfect *esprit du corps* which existed. It is expected that Gen. Sickles will soon take command, and the brigade are on the *qui vive* of expectation regarding his arrival. He will be received by the rank and file with a heartiness which any General might envy.

Considerable merriment has been created by the reported exploits of men who were not seen on the field. If they desire such false plumage, your correspondent would be the last to deprive them of it. There are many who, however, are deserving of most honorable mention, although they have not received it. One only let me refer to. Lieut. Squires, of Co. F, Fifth Excelsior, displayed gallantry of the most conspicuous character. When the regulars deserted their battery, he amongst others responded to the call for volunteers, and did such efficient service that it is understood he received honorable mention in the official report of Maj. Wainwright, Chief of Artillery in Gen. Hooker's Staff.

I observe that the slaveholders of Lower Maryland are taking advantage of the Fugitive Slave law to reclaim their fugacious servants. The theatre of operations of this brigade previous to the siege of Yorktown, was Lower Maryland, and it is but proper that the people should know what every officer and man in the brigade is fully familiar with. No more disloyal people exist in this country than the slaveholding aristocracy of Charles and St. Mary's Counties. Threats were made that the negroes, who alone were loyal, and who gave the information by which the mail routes to Secessia were broken up, arms and uniforms taken, and prominent traitors arrested, that the negroes would "get h—l as soon as that d—d Sickles Brigade got out of the way." When the brigade embarked, the slaves, having the fear of Jack Scroggins before their eyes, skedaddled, and now these disloyal masters are trying to get them again in their clutches. As a proof of the moral principle of these slave-hunters, it should be known that on several occasions prominent men, and in one case, an office-holder, elected on a secesh ticket, were caught claiming as their slaves free negroes, brought from the North as the servants of officers, and a few months ago (and probably until this day) the authorities of one of the counties mentioned held in slavery, and employed his services for the county, the slave of a person who, since the breaking out of the rebellion, has been an officer in the rebel navy. And such are the men who, disloyal to their country, with their sons in the rebel army, and they themselves only restrained from active treason by armed National soldiers, are now taking advantage of the laws of a country they repudiate, to wreak their vengeance on their loyal, but fugacious, servants.

To be sure these men, when in Washington, all profess to be Unionists, and some have gone through what they consider the farce of taking the oath of allegiance. It is a farce to expect such men to keep an oath, and it was well hit off the other day by a squad of northern mudsills, who have so worried the snobbish Maryland aristocracy.

The boys started up a snake. "Kill him!" says one —and he raised the butt of his musket to strike. His arm was stayed by a comrade, who said, "You forget yourself; administer the oath of allegiance, and let him go." "No, no," was the reply; "that's Maryland style, but don't work here"—and his snakeship's career was ended.

The uniform hot weather we have had for several weeks past, was varied, yesterday, by a severe storm of rain, hail and wind. Our shelter tents afforded but a poor protection against the descending torrents, and an involuntary shower-bath was the result. The hail tormented the horses, who capered about in every direction.

Day before yesterday, the Government commenced the issuing of rations of whisky to officers and men. It is understood that it is issued upon the recommendation of the Medical Department, as a prophylactic against diarrhœa. Half a gill of tolerably good whisky is given night and morning. As an hygienic measure, its efficiency can not be doubted; but it was apprehended that those who didn't care for their ration would give it away to those who would use all they could get, and drunkenness thus ensue. So far, the apprehension appears unfounded.

One result of it is pretty certain. It will prevent the sutlers selling this horrible "dead shot," which despite all orders and precautions they manage to smuggle in, and sell at horribly high prices. $2 50 a canteen (three pints,) is considered cheap for whisky, which can be got in Baltimore for 40 cents a gallon, and watered as occasion may require. Some of our Congressmen who talk so flippantly of officers' high salaries, might know where the money goes could they buy their provisions of the sutlers or at sutlers' prices. Let me give you a price current:

Eggs, (two out of three rotten,) 55 to 60 cents per dozen.
Bread, (small loaves and stale,) 15 to 25 cents per loaf.
Lemons, (small,) $1 to $1 50 per dozen.
Oranges, 10 to 20 cents each.
Molasses cakes, (commonly called "Bolivars,") ten for 25 cents.
Jumbles, (size of a silver dollar,) twenty for 25 cents.
Butter, (shades of Orange County, such Butter!) 40 cents per pound and upward.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound and upward.
Milk, 30 cents per quart, and everything else in proportion.

Government pays its employes in Treasury Notes, none of which are less in denomination than $5. Change is unobtainable, and the sutlers take advantage of it to make a man trade out the whole amount of the note. Cigars at 10 cents each are much made use of as change.

CEDMA.

The Excelsior Brigade and its Services.

RESUMPTION OF COMMAND BY GEN. SICKLES—SKETCH OF THE BRIGADE—FIGURES PROVE THAT THIS BRIGADE DID THE HARDEST FIGHTING AT WILLIAMSBURGH, ETC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Headquarters Excelsior Brigade, "On to Richmond," Va., Wednesday, May 21.

The Excelsior Brigade having outlived the evil prognostications freely vouchsafed, and the malignant persecution to which it was subjected, and disproved the various calumnies heaped upon it, by its brilliant heroism at the battle of Williamsburgh, it may not be inopportune to give a sketch of its history.

Upon the issuing of the President's proclamation for volunteers, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles commenced the raising of a regiment under the auspices of the New-York State authorities, and of which he was to be Colonel. It was the first regiment raised for three years or during the war. Men were offered in such numbers that Col. Sickles decided to increase his regiment to a brigade. The State authorities opposed it, and he obtained authority from the War Department to raise his brigade as an independent organization or United States Volunteers.

In the face of the bitterest and most unrelenting opposition from the State authorities and a portion of the Press, he progressed splendidly with his undertaking, drawing his men from no less than seven different States, Michigan sending a company, Pittsburgh two splendid companies, and Jersey several of the finest organizations in the States. With nothing but his own private fortune and his indomitable will to back him, he persisted, in the face of every obstacle and despite evil prophecy. The increasing camp at Staten Island told of his success.

We all remember how the country was startled by the Bull Run disaster. Our national Capitol seemed within the grasp of the enemy. At this critical juncture Gen. Scott telegraphed to Gen. Sickles to send on some regiments. The next morning three thousand men (three full regiments) left for the seat of war. They were not splendidly equipped; many had no uniforms, and they formed but a poor contrast in *show* with other regiments who had left before, and who had just been whipped. But these men were stern fighting men—men with strong arms and brave hearts. These three regiments were the first to start for Washington after the disaster, and their prompt arrival there was a cause of congratulation to the National authorities.

Again, when Secretary Cameron telegraphed for all regiments and fragments of regiments to come on at once, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of this brigade were the first to respond to the call. The brigade was stationed in Maryland, and, after much opposition, Gen. Sickles was appointed a Brigadier-General by the President.

In September a detachment of the First and Fifth Regiments, under Col. Dwight, visited the river counties of lower Maryland. At the time they left Good Hope a rebel recruiting office was open in Piscataway—the rebel flag floated in Port Tobacco, and a daily Southern mail ran from Allen's Fresh. The detachment soon broke all this up, captured large quantities of arms and munitions of war, &c.

In October Gen. Hooker's Division, to which the brigade had been attached, was ordered to the lower Potomac. The Fifth Regiment was stationed at Port Tobacco. At that time it was supposed that there was a large rebel battery at Matthias Point, of 18 guns. Col. Graham, of the Fifth Regiment, disbelieved the supposition, and to disprove it, with 400 picked men of his regiment, he crossed the Potomac at midnight, landed on Matthias Point, surprised and killed the rebel pickets, thoroughly reconnoitered the Point, advanced three miles into the interior, and sent the rebel forces at Hampstead skedaddling to Fredericksburgh. It was one of the most daring and successful expeditions of the war. The brigade was camped during the Winter on the banks of the Potomac. After the evacuation of the rebel batteries, while the rebels were still in force, Gen. Sickles, at the head of 1,000 men, crossed the river, made a forced march to Stafford Court-house, attacked the rebel cavalry and dispersed them with a loss, as they acknowledged, of 13 killed. Not a man was lost on our side.

As the brigade was embarking for Yorktown, Gen. Sickles, having been rejected by the Senate, was relieved from command, which devolved in the order of seniority upon Col. Nelson Taylor, of the Third Regiment.

At Yorktown the brigade occupied a most honorable position. Their actions at Williamsburgh are fresh in the minds of all. They met and defeated the best drilled division of the rebel army, (Longstreet's.) It is not generally known that they suffered more than any other brigade. *Their loss was more than both the other brigades of Hooker's Division added together.* The First Regiment of this brigade, according to official report, had seventy-nine killed, (there were really ninety killed,) the Third Regiment had fifty-five killed, the Fifth Regiment had thirty-nine killed, and the Fourth eighteen killed. The highest loss in Gen. Grover's Brigade (First Hooker's) was in the Second New-Hampshire, which had twelve killed, while the First and Eleventh Massachusetts had each seven killed, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania only three killed. The killed in the Third or New-Jersey Brigade, was more numerous than in the First Brigade, yet it does not come up to the Sickles Brigade. The Eighth New-Jersey had fifty-five killed, the Sixth thirty-nine, the Seventh twenty-eight, the Fifth eleven.

Gen. Kearney's Division had only 87 killed, and Couch's Division only 19, while Hancock's Brigade, with all his famous charge, only had nine killed.

It will thus be seen that the Sickles Brigade lost more men in killed, wounded and missing, than did both the other brigades (Grover's and Patterson's) in the division, (Hooker's;) that single regiments in Sickles' Brigade lost more than did any of the brigades and divisions outside of Hooker's Division. Without disparaging the other brigades engaged in that fight, (for they all did nobly,) the figures most incontestably prove that the Excelsior Brigade sustained the brunt of the battle. And yet one of your cotemporaries, in its two-page account, with a justness which, in the face of the figures, may be doubted, devotes whole paragraphs to the fulsome laudation of brigades and divisions whose loss did not compare with the loss of *single regiments* in this brigade, which are barely mentioned. They all did well, nobly and bravely, but the poor, despised, maligned Sickles Brigade bore the brunt of the battle, covered the field with its dead, (the First and Fifth Regiments lost 33 per cent. in killed, wounded and missing,) and relies upon the country to grant it the meed of praise it nobly won at so dear a price.

CEDMA.

From Kentucky.

THE CANVASS AND THE FEELING.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

Our conservative organs declare it the policy of Unionists to support no one for office who does not openly, and without equivocation or conditions, avow himself for the Union and against the rebel Confederacy—no one who has not at all times, publicly and privately, on all proper occasions, advocated the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws—no one who has not always avoided doing or saying anything calculated to give aid or comfort to the rebellion.

There are several suspicious office-holders and office-seekers, even in this county—men who are "for the Union at all hazards, *but* against the coercive policy of this Abolition Administration;" "for the Union if the Abolitionists were out of the way;" who curse the "Lincoln Government," the "Abolition Congress," and the "fanatical North" for all our troubles; denounce "the Abolitionists and the Abolition Union" a dozen times where they deprecate in parentheses the Secessionists once; disparage and discredit, more or less, all of Mr. Lincoln's proclamations, messages and measures; aim to impress simple-hearted voters that "the old Union" is hopelessly gone, and "Kentucky, as the least of evils, should go to a Southern Confederacy."

All the Border State Unionists gratefully and cordially thank the New-York Times, of the 22d, for recognizing and appreciating what they have thus far done and suffered. While, in my belief, the controlling majority of them are as uncompromisingly and reliably for the Union and against the rebellion as Parson Brownlow, they do, because anxious for the speediest possible restoration of the Union and peace, earnestly and bitterly deprecate what the Times' Washington correspondent calls the mischievous element of radical abolitionism.

What need of Mr. Sumner's intervention, were it practical and efficacious? Is not Secessia abolitionizing herself as rapidly as is consistent with the general welfare.

Thursday, May 29, 1862.

The *Journal*, to-day, says:

> "The New-York Times, at various stages in the present struggle, has manifested a very thorough appreciation of the loyal men of the Border States, and manifests such appreciation at the present stage of the struggle."

The distinguished Kentuckian points out through the *Journal* the entire insignificance and practical worthlessness of "Southern Rights in the Territories;" the terrific folly of the South is dropping the substance of peace, protection and prosperity to grasp at the empty shadow of territorial rights; her vain struggle for political ascendency on sectional principles; the weakening of her position by having attempted to outflank the North and take possession of new Territories in the Southwest, which she could not possibly hold longer than for a few years of irritating struggle and overwhelming defeat, instead of strengthening herself by having limited her efforts to defending and holding firmly the five hundred millions of acres within her States, which she had in secure possession behind the bulwarks of the Constitution. However, he thinks that, though the humbug of territorial rights was the pretext, it was not the mainspring of secession; that fear of unconstitutional Northern aggressions upon Slavery in the States was the deeper motive which really fired and crazed the Southern mind; "and in proportion as our Government shall dissipate or confirm that fear, will it be successful or unsuccessful in truly restoring and cementing for all time the Federal Union."

Lucius Desha, of Harrison, was arrested on the 27th, by Col. Warner of the Eighteenth Kentucky, and ensconced yesterday in the Louisville military prison. He is charged with having aided and aiding the rebellion, and is very probably guilty. He and Ben. Cissell, both of the Legislature, are at last getting their rights. My wonder is that they did not get them nine or twelve months ago. A Morgan spy was arrested here yesterday.

Bankers, yesterday, held gold at 4 per cent. premi[illegible] over, and declined to receive notes of any Tennessee Banks at less than 50 per cent. discount.

The Nashville *Union* brands a Unionist "with a *but*" as bad as a rank secesh. Mr. Mercer is right. Many conditional, qualified Unionists profess to "strictly obey all the laws," but on all safe occasions do and say all they can to undermine and upset the Government.

PONTIAC.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RECONNOISSANCE AND SKIRMISH NEAR NEWBERN, N. C.

COL. MIX'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Van Alen Cavalry, now the Third New-York Cavalry, was raised in this City and State, by Colonel, now Brig.-Gen. James H. Van Alen. At Ball's Bluff it did most effective service, and upon the movement Southward of Gen. Stone's old Division, it was sent to Newbern. Col. Van Alen having been promoted, the command of the regiment was somewhat changed, and now stands thus:

Colonel—Simon H. Mix.
Lieutenant-Colonel—John Mix, U. S. A.
Major—Charles Fitz-Simmons.

Recently, in the neighborhood of Newbern, they made a gallant reconnoissance, which resulted in a skirmish, the official report of which we give herewith:

Headquarters Third New-York Cavalry,
Newbern, N. C., May 19, 1862.

Colonel: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order of date May 14, 1862, my regiment took up the line of march at 10 o'clock P. M. of that day, taking the Trent road in the direction of Trenton.

Having arrived at your headquarters I halted, by your order, about two hours, and marched from thence at 2 o'clock A. M., May 15. After proceeding along the direct road eight miles, I sent the first squadron of the regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Jno. Mix, by a "by-road," in order to cut off a party of the enemy supposed to be quartered at what is called "Merritt's House." The remainder of the regiment proceeded on the direct road which passed by the aforesaid house.

The instructions given to Lieut.-Col. Mix were to proceed along the "by-road" to its intersection with the main road, a distance of about four miles, and by a countermarch rejoin the regiment at "Merritt's House." These instructions were strictly complied with.

On reaching "Merritt's House" I found it evacuated, no trace of the enemy being visible.

I then pushed on, sending in advance the fourth squadron of my regiment, (Companies C and F,) under command of Major Chas. Fitz-Simmons, one and a half miles beyond "Merritt's," four mounted videttes of the enemy were discovered, one of whom was captured by Capt. McNamara, of Company F.

The advance guard, under command of Lieut. Jno. Mayes, Company C, was ordered to pursue the remainder.

Major Fitz-Simmons, seeing that the advance guard were getting too far from his squadron, rode forward to check it. He, however, did not reach it until it had attained a distance of one-third of a mile; he here halted it, and sent an order to Capt. Stearns, commanding the squadron, to close up at a gallop. Before the order was executed, a mounted party of the enemy, numbering about sixty, came into the main road from a by-path on the left, between our advance guard and the squadron.

They immediately opened fire, causing the squadron to halt. The advance guard now charged them from the rear, and gallantly cut their way through the enemy and rejoined the squadron. (The whole number of the advance was sixteen men, together with Major Fitz Simmons and Lieut. Mayes. I had, in the meantime, dismounted fifty of my men, armed with carbines and Belgian rifles, and deployed them in the woods, to the right and left, as skirmishers. The enemy, however, on seeing our force, retreated in confusion, and scattered through the woods, leaving their dead and wounded, ten in number, on the field.

My skirmishers, having been relieved by infantry, were called in, and by your order my regiment countermarched, and returned to Newbern, where it arrived at 4 o'clock P. M., May 15.

My command behaved gallantly throughout the affair. Major Fitz Simmons was wounded by a rifle ball in the left shoulder, at the outset of the engagement, which had the effect to dislodge him from his saddle. His horse was subsequently shot. While dismounted he received a slight wound from a rifle ball on the back of his head, which stunned him and threw him to the ground, when he was made prisoner. He shortly recovered and made his escape, but was soon retaken. While being taken away by a rebel soldier he was struck on the forehead by the breech of a rifle, in the hands of a rebel, who rushed out of the woods, which was observed by a private in Company K, (T. Main,) who rode forward and shot the assailant, thereby releasing Major Fitz Simmons.

The following is a summary of casualities, viz.:

Wounded.

Major Charles Fitz Simmons, slightly.
Private Wm. Bellows, Co. C, seriously, left arm, (amputated.)
Private Robert Craig, Co. C, slightly.

Missing.

Lieut. John Mayes, Co. C.
Private Matthew Sullivan, Co. C.
Private Joseph Carson, Co. C.
Private Benjamin Corsout, Co. C.
Private Wm. Hethree, Co. C.

I am, Colonel, with much respect, your obedient servant,

SIMON H. MIX,
Colonel Commanding Third N. Y. Volunteers.

To Col. Thos. C. Amory, Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Commanding First Brigade, First Division.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY NORTH CAROLINIANS FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The United States steam-transport *Star of the South* arrived here yesterday from Fortress Monroe, with 540 rebel prisoners, captured at the battle of Hanover Court-House. They are mostly North Carolinians, and belonged to the Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh Regiments from that State. They came under guard of a company of the Ninety-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., Capt. Wm. J. McIntire. The names of the rebel officers accompanying their men are as follows:

Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment.—Maj. S. D. Lowe; Capts. S. N. Stowe, Co. B; G. B. Johnson, Co. G, and W. H. Speer, Co. I; First Lieut. Neal Bonanan, Co. I; Second Lieuts. M. A. Throneburg, Co. C, and C. Scott, Co. G.

Thirty-seventh North Carolina Regiment.—Capt. W. Y. Farthing, Co. E; First. Lieuts. J. L. Bost, Co. D, and R. L. R. Steele, Co. G; Second Lieuts. Wm. A. Stewart, Co. A, and Jehiel S. Eggers.

Eighteenth North Carolina Regiment.—Capt. Thos. W. Brown, Co. A.

Fifth Louisiana Regiment.—Lieut. John Reilly.

The officers wear the gray uniform of the Confederate army, much the worse for wear, but far better than the clothing worn by the privates. The latter are exceedingly dirty, ragged and ignorant. The officers talk freely about the war, and most of them admit that they would gladly retire from the contest if they could do so honorably, but they seem to be imbued with the prevailing Southern notion that their first allegiance is due to their State, and as she has entered into or been dragged into the rebellion, they are bound in honor to go with her. They are aware, however, and confess the fact that public opinion is changing in North Carolina, and when she is restored to the Union they will doubtless be glad of the chance to return to their allegiance. They are universally satisfied with, and ever grateful for, the good treatment they have received since their capture, but are anxious to be allowed their liberty within limits, as they say has recently been done to Union prisoners in North Carolina.

The privates, as a general thing, are very ignorant, and appear not to have any opinions beyond what they get from their superiors. They are delighted, however, with the sumptuous fare they have received since they came into our hands, and would no doubt much prefer remaining prisoners to returning to the Confederate army.

The prisoners will be placed for the present in charge of Col. Loomis on Governor's Island.

Personal.

The following Americans are registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency, London, week ending May 17, 1862:

J. S. Clarke, John B. Sardy, J. L. Spofford, J. W. Sullivan, N. Freeman, O. U. Bezart and wife, G. S. Goodridge, J. Erwing, Mrs. J. A. Beek and family, Mrs. Gassett and family, D. B. Oliphant, Dr. D. Ellis, J. G. Avery, Jas. B. Johnston, New-York; J. Adrian Booth, Baltimore; Chas. Hathaway, W. J. Bunken and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hooker, Philadelphia; E. L. Symmons, Augusta, Ga.; T. V. Mortimer, Houston, Texas; Howard L. Parnelle, New-Orleans; W. C. Booth, New-Jersey; C. Greswold, Manilla; J. A. Morton and wife, Buffalo, N. Y.; Z. S. Dufu, New-Bedford; E. Dester and family, Cincinnati; T. D. Bowen, Cleveland; W. F. Skarns and family, Bombay; Geo. Emery, Thomaston; W. S. Murrill, Providence, R. I.; T. F. Humphrey, C. Humphrey, Albany, N. Y.

—The famous Hildebrand-Lill breach of promise case has not yet come on for trial in Chicago, but Mr. Hildebrand has filed an answer to Miss Lill's accusation. That deponent says in the course of this document: "That he has never felt, nor has he in any manner expressed or intimated, any desire to have the plaintiff for his wife; nor has he knowingly given the plaintiff any reason to think so; but that, on the contrary, the plaintiff's acquaintance with him was so slight that she in her said affidavit has not been able to guess at the age of the deponent within nine years, and he says that he is now fifty-four years of age. And further that he never won or attempted to win her affections by courting her or by propositions of love or esteem or otherwise; that he never stated that he knew he had found her body pure and chaste, and that he never had any intention of seducing the plaintiff, or of accomplishing her ruin; and he expressly denies that he ever did seduce her, or accomplished her ruin, or say or confess to any diabolical or any other plot for the accomplishment of that object."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BARNUM'S BOUNCING BABIES.

Fine Fatlings, Tremendous Twins and Triplet Treasures.

Barnum's Baby Show opened yesterday. Long before the appointed hour, a vast throng of women, old and young, congregated at the Museum door, and vied with each other in the purchase of tickets—tickets which would pass them to that paradise of a certain class of womandom—the nursery.

Following the struggling crowd, we went too.

The current carried us resistlessly to the second, the third and the fourth floors, and to no good purpose; for although the aquaria, the many million curiosities, the happy family, and the gorged snakes, were there, the objects of our visit—the superhuman babies, the very fat twins, and the miraculous triplets—were not to be seen.

Along toward noon, however, in they came.

Their origin was mainly Teutonic, although here and there might be detected the Anglo-Saxon snap and the Yankee precocity. Platforms are ranged around the various rooms for the accommodation of the exhibitants; the waxen figures, clad in purple and fine linen, who "do" Napoleon, Kossuth, the various giants, the Hickses, the Pilates and the Herods of the earth, were removed; baby-jumpers are provided for some and cradles for others, and all the places and all the seats were taken and occupied.

The show once opened, the "current regular" ceased, and forty currents were established, which, catching young men unawares, would whirl them around, back and forth, here, there and everywhere, much to the annoyance of those who, being naturally methodical, would have been glad to examine each baby in its turn.

That course we found to be simply an impossibility, and no doubt the effect of a contrary course will be observable in this sketch.

A great many people say a great many things about the propriety, the delicacy, and all that sort of thing, of such an exhibition; but that's not what we propose to touch. The baby-show is a fact, and a successful fact, and as such we notice it.

Standing by the side of a fat boy, on the platform, we were enabled to get a fair look at the collection in the first room. At the further end, near the orchestral balcony, were numerous prized children, whose maternal parents lately from home, were smiling, cheerful and happy; the babies having but recently partaken of lunch in the nursery, were likewise disposed to be merry and pleasant, so that the sight was really one which warmed the inner man and doubtless caused hundreds of lady visitors to echo the remark of an aged spinster at our elbow, "haow sweet, to be sure, naow." On either side of the room the fair show was continued.

Around each and every baby was a group of inquiring and anxious individuals, whose questions, though eminently pertinent, (so long as the baby-tenders did not consider them impertinent,) were not such as we care to reproduce in print. Suffice it to say the baby was thoroughly discussed, ditto his father, ditto his mother, and results compared.

No. 15 was a flaxen-haired boy, aged four years and four months. His head is symmetrical to the last phrenological degree; his beautifully-colored hair hangs in perfect ringlets to his waist; his features are good, and his manner that of a little gentleman. He was one of the few who maintained a high degree of Christian patience and manly fortitude throughout the day, and deserves credit for forbearance under very difficult and most trying circumstances.

Near him was Master Willie Rose, a bright, quick moving, smart little shaver of four years growth. His mother, from whom he evidently receives his good looks and quick wit, succeeded also in keeping him happy and tractable during the entire day. But one of the principle features, and those only have we room to notice, of the exhibition, was a bevy of triplets. Three of the handsomest, best formed, most properly behaved, and dearest little fellows we have ever seen, sat on the extreme front of the platform, crying for their mother. Presently she came, and in her train followed at least three hundred visitors, all anxious to see, feel of, and talk to the boys. We could not learn the names of the little fellows, but their number is sixteen. They will doubtless receive the official indorsement of their popular success when the awards are made.

No. 104 is one of the fattest of all fat boys. His head, his arms, his chest, his legs, his feet, are absolutely adiposean, and "nothing more." If stood upon his feet his weight instantly bows his legs, which, however useful to a horseman, are not popularly recognized as desirable, and his feet are perfectly enormous. He is but seven months old, and we look forward with apprehension to the day when he will be seventy times seven.

No. 5 is a boy about four years age, whose head and features are classically beautiful. He did not seem to be as quick and bright as some of the others, but as a beauty he was unapproached.

No. 79 is the ticket worn by two little girls—twin sisters, who merited and received a great share of popular attention.

We noticed one little chap only three months old who has more hair on his head than Mr. Barnum or any other man about the Museum. He seemed quite pleased with it, and pulled it with evident relish. No. 73 is a fine boy. No. 71 is a blonde, of about four years of age, very perfectly formed, and quite intelligent.

All this we saw at about 1 o'clock, when mothers and babies were fresh and happy; again at 3 we went, and a great change had come over the land and the inhabitants thereof. The mothers were hot and tired and hungry; as a natural consequence, they were cross and impatient. The babies, kept awake beyond their sleepy time, deprived of their full and requisite allowance of nourishment, were uneasy, fussy, sleepy, irritable and disposed to cry. They did cry; they not only cried, but they squealed and shouted, and screamed; and the more they cried, the less their mothers helped them; while the less their mothers helped them, the more they cried.

There were a few patient and deserving fathers present—fathers, who, with a religious resignation that but few men can conceive of, accompanied their wives and babies to the show, sat with them on the platform, dandled them on the paternal knee, explained their little ways to curious querists, and behaved throughout in the most exemplary manner.

But we no further space. We will notice the little Baby, and leave to a future occasion further allusion to the excitement of the day. This little baby is, we presume, the least of all little things. Its mother is not large, but that has nothing to do with it. The baby is little *per se*; its head is so small that one is tempted to believe it to be a doll; its features are scarcely visible; its frame is absolutely the *ne plus ultra* of attenuation, and its arms and legs are easily encircled by an ordinarily-sized finger ring. We saw it in the nursery, just before it was taken on to the stage for exhibition in the Lecture-room, but, in spite of persistent efforts on the part of the attendant, we could not be induced to touch it even, for fear we might break it.

The exhibition is an entire success. Mr. Barnum must be happy, for his rooms and his coffers are full; Mr. Greenwood must likewise be in a happy state of mind, for one always delights to plan and accomplish successes; but that Mr. Officer Barry and his assistants, who have to keep order and preserve the public peace throughout the entire establishment, are in an enviable position, no one can believe who will spend to-day a couple of hours in that eager, bustling, curious crowd, which sweeps from baby to baby, and from room to room, imitating the example of the people of Ephesus, who were always "looking after some new thing."

Board of Aldermen.

EXPLOSIVE OILS—THE NEW HOSPITAL IN CENTRAL PARK—THE FOURTH-AVENUE PARK.

At a regular meeting of the Board yesterday, a resolution was adopted requiring the Committee on Ordinances to report at the next meeting an ordinance regulating the storage of petroleum and other explosive substances.

The Committee on National Affairs reported that they had secured the building in the Central Park, formerly known as the Mount St. Vincent Academy, for a hospital for invalid soldiers, and they tender the thanks of the Committee to the Park Commissioners, to the Sisters of Charity for the offer of their services as nurses, and to the Medical Board for their volunteer advice and counsel. The report was accompanied by an ordinance for the proper regulation and support of the new hospital, appropriating $80,000 for the purchase of medical and other stores, and for meeting necessary expenses. The report and ordinance (which are printed at length in the official report) were laid over and ordered to be printed.

A resolution, tendering the freedom of the City to Hon. Thurlow Weed on his arrival from Europe was presented by Alderman Farley and adopted.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of appropriating $12,000 from the Bureau of Lands and Places for completing the parks on Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, was taken up and discussed by Aldermen Boole, Froment, Genet and others.

The main objection to the report was that the appropriation was to be taken from a Bureau that could not spare it. Alderman Genet contended that the Board had no legal right to take money, appropriated by the Legislature to [illegible] and apply it to other purposes, and that if the recommendation of the the Committee were adopted it would be null and void.

Mr. Froment said that there was an understanding between the Street Commissioner and the Comptroller that if the money was taken from the Bureau of Lands and Places, it would be supplied to that Department from other appropriations. Pending the consideration of the subject the Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 1 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

COURTESIES TO GEN. PRIM—COMPLIMENTS TO MEMBERS WHO HAVE GONE TO THE WAR—THE NORTHEASTERN DISPENSARY AND "LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION."

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday evening, the attendance being very thin. The usual reference was made of petitions and resolutions. The Mayor sent in a communication, (which will be found in the official proceedings,) recommending that official courtesies be extended to Gen. Prim, but with the proviso that such courtesies are not to be construed as an approval of the course of his Government in organizing and sending to Mexico the Spanish expedition, which has recently been recalled, and closing with these words: "Any well-founded objections we may have to the policy of Gen. Prim's Government in this respect, should not be allowed to interfere with our duty of courtesy to a distinguished visitor."

In connection with the Mayor's communication, Mr. Barney offered a resolution that the hospitalities of the City be tendered to Gen. Prim, and that a special committee be appointed to carry out the wishes of the Common Council, and to tender the use of the Governor's room for the reception of such friends as desired to pay their respects to the distinguished General, which was adopted.

Resolutions complimentary to Messrs. Stevenson and Babcock, who have joined their regiments and gone to the seat of war, (their chairs being appropriately decorated with the American flag,) were unanimously adopted. A resolution was adopted to inquire as to what accommodations could be provided for the sick and wounded soldiers, now daily expected to arrive in great numbers.

The quarrel between the officers of the N. E. Dispensary, and the "Ladies' Relief Association for Wounded Soldiers," came up in the shape of a report, presented by Mr. Barney, strongly in favor of the Dispensary, denying that any more room was occupied by the Dispensary than was actually necessary, and that the sole object of the whole movement was intended to secure the establishment of a "Mott Hospital," and to procure this building for that purpose. The whole matter seemed to be a purely personal quarrel between two Associations, both of which wish the use of the building, and as each party had their friends in the Board, the discussion was animated and prolonged, the time consumed being entirely out of proportion to the importance of the subject. The subject was finally laid over. The resolutions from the Board of Aldermen, in reference to Thurlow Weed, Esq., were read, and objected to by Mr. Lent, and Mr. Jones inquired on what ground he objected, in which he was supported by Mr. Hogan, who moved to suspend the rules, in order to reach the paper. It was temporarily laid over, and finally adopted under a suspension of the rules. The resolution from the other Board to appoint the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a Corporation paper was violently opposed by Mr. Lent, who stated that it would cost the City at least $20,000, without any corresponding benefit, but it was finally concurred in—Ayes, 14; Noes, 6. The remainder of the business was purely routine and unimportant.

Anniversary of the Friends' First-day School.

However rare the Quaker Sunday Schools, as the uninitiated term them, we have one in New-York which will vie with most of the church establishments of the kind. Some opposition was placed in the way of their establishment, and only the Orthodox Society have successfully carried out the idea.

On Sunday was to have been celebrated in the Twentieth-street Meeting-house as their anniversary, but at a business meeting of Saturday, it was decided that such celebration would interfere with the sittings of the yearly meeting, now in session, and the Superintendents determined to hold their anniversary elsewhere. The building occupied as a Mission School in East Thirty-eighth-street, also under the direction of Friends, was selected as a suitable place, and thither repaired at the appointed hour a throng of little ones and their interested friends, who fairly put to the test the power of the plain benches to accommodate them. The children were reviewed in their scriptural studies, and were addressed by several friends from a distance—Elizabeth L. Comstock, of Michigan, Murray Shipley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Francis King, of Baltimore, Francis W. Thomas, of Indiana, and others—who were more than interested in gathering facts to encourage their friends at home.

These children do not conform to the usual Sunday School methods—they do not sing, but recite in concert their psalms and hymns—the teachers believing that the sense of the words is thus more firmly rooted in their young minds. This is an open question, and one which in general is met by the response that the concerted voices of young children attuned to melody, is an acceptable offering to Him who gave them powers of vocalization, and that it soothes the minds of those on earth who listen. They are very perfect in these recitations, and the exercise is a very impressive one. A prayer by John Henry Douglass, from the far West, was offered, and gospel truths were put before the understandings of the children in a manner calculated to attract and remain with them.

On Saturday evening a conference of teachers interested in the First-day School movement was held, an association was formed to promote the advancement of it, and a special Executive Committee appointed to establish them in all the different yearly meetings throughout the country. The Conference was largely attended, and an exchange of views took place that promises well for the thorough carrying out of the work. The subject of mission schools upon the plan of the industrial schools of our City was also taken up, and will receive a share of attention worthy of the cause. These schools are not sectarian, but are open to all who approve of the discipline practiced in them.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Commissioners of Health—The Spanish War Steamer Quarantined.—This Board, composed of the Mayor, Resident Physician, Health Commissioner, City Inspector, and the President of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, met, yesterday, being the first meeting under the operation of the Quarantine law; and henceforth, unless circumstances should require more frequent meetings, they will assemble on Monday and Thursday of each week. The matter of the Spanish war steamer *Don Antonio Ulloa* was brought before the Board, and it being satisfactorily established that several cases of yellow fever had occurred on board prior to her departure from Havana, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in consequence of yellow fever having been on board the Spanish war vessel *Don Antonio Ulloa*, while in the port of Havana, the Health Officer be requested not to permit the ship to approach nearer than three miles from this City; and that no intercourse be allowed between the vessel and the City, except such official intercourse as may be necessary.

The other business before the Commissioners was simply routine and unimportant.

Annual Meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge.—The annual communication of Grand Lodge F. A. M., of the State of New-York, commence today at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. This session is looked forward to with considerable interest by the Masonic fraternity, as all matters generally pertaining to the welfare of the order are brought up in the Grand Lodge and their feasibility discussed. The body is composed of the Grand Master, Deputy-Grand Master, District-Grand Masters, present and past officers of the Grand Lodge, and the Masters and Wardens of each subordinate Lodge in the State. The principal matter to be brought before the Grand Lodge at the opening of its session, will be the question of representation. Each representative now receives $3 for each day's attendance in Grand Lodge, beside mileage. It is proposed to decrease this expense by lessening the number of representatives. This is, in a measure, regarded with opposition, and will probably call forth considerable discussion. On Wednesday the Annual Election will be held for Grand Officers for the Masonic year A. L. 5862-5863, the Masonic Calendar dating four thousand years prior to the Christian era.

Charged with Embezzlement.—Alfred A. Solomon, a clerk in the boot and shoe store of Wm. Irwin, No. 147 Bowery, was arrested yesterday by Detective Bennett, upon the charge of embezzling a large quantity of boots and shoes from his employer. For a long time Mr. Irwin has missed boots and shoes from his store; but he had no suspicion that Solomon was the guilty party, until Saturday last, at which time he was detected in stealing fifteen pairs of ladies' gaiters and thirty pairs of children's shoes. Solomon was well known to his employer, and the latter had great confidence in his honesty. It has not yet been ascertained how much property has been taken by Solomon unknown to his employer. The accused was taken before Justice Connolly, where, after a preliminary examination, he was committed for trial.

Alarming Rumor of Yellow Fever.—A sensation paragraph appeared in one of the evening papers yesterday, to the effect that the yellow fever had broken out on board the Spanish frigate *Antonio d'Ulloa*, at anchor in our lower bay. Upon investigation, it was discovered that the cause of alarm had passed—no disease existing at this time on board the vessel, although there had been a few cases of "Bronze John's" visitations on board of her, some time ago. As a measure of precaution, however, the Health Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, ordered the vessel to remain at a distance of three miles from the City.

Relief of the Troy Sufferers.—The committee appointed to collect aid for the sufferers by the Troy conflagration met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Thos. Tileston, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Gallatin announced that the banks had contributed $1,900 more, and a further donation might be received. The Treasurer announced that he had received $3,230 since the last report, making the total subscription $14,422 06, all of which has been duly forwarded, with the exception of $1,780 82. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Court of General Sessions.—The June Term of this Court was opened yesterday morning, Recorder Hoffman presiding. The roll of Grand Jurors was called, but only thirteen answering to their names, they were discharged until this morning, and the absentees fined $25 each. John E. Campbell was convicted of an assault upon Thos. Carroll, and remanded for sentence. Jane Sherlock pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and will be sentenced to-day. Peter Sinnot pleaded guilty to an assault with a knife upon Peter Farley, and was remanded for sentence to-morrow.

Naval School.—At the sale of prize vessels, on Saturday, the Baltimore clipper built bark *Sally Magee* was purchased by Marcus Spring, of the Eagleswood Collegiate and Military School at Perth Amboy, N. J., for the purpose of connecting with the latter institution, a nautical class, in which young men of seafaring predilections may be thoroughly educated, both in the theory and practice of navigation, and prepared to take good positions, either in the commercial or the naval marine service.

Death from Poison.—An Italian named Cordon Carlo, aged 27 years, was poisoned yesterday at his residence, No. 17 Baxter-street, in consequence of swallowing two table-spoonfulls of oxalic acid, mistaken for Epsom salts. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital in great agony, where he died soon after. Coroner Ranney will hold an inquest upon the body to-day. At present, it is not known whether it was a mistake of the druggist, or one made by the victim.

Attempt to Rob the Brooklyn Ferry Company.—A well-dressed young man, who gave his name as James H. Gamble, and who said he was an Irish Evangelist, was taken into custody yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of attempting to rob the money-drawer at the Fulton Ferry. He was brought before Justice Connolly, and committed in default of $300 bail.

Violation of the Sunday Liquor Law.—Twelve arrests for violating the Sunday liquor-law were made on Sunday last, in the Fifth Ward. The parties were all held to bail in the sum of $100, by Justice Brennan. In the Tenth Ward, thirteen arrests were made for the same offence.

Death from Burns.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Patrick Hickey, a resident of No. 72 Mott-street, who died from the effects of burns accidentally received by his clothes taking fire from a stove.

City Mortality.—The City Inspector reports 340 deaths in the City for the past week, 157 of which were owing to acute diseases. Five persons were drowned, and four died of old age. The decrease in the number of deaths since last week amounts to 64.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, June 2, 1862, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President.

Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Dayton—
Petition of the Women's Prisons Association for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Boole—
Petition of Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to be relieved from an assessment.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—Petition of William Browning to pave North Moore-street with trap block pavement.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Boole—
Bill of the *Evening Post* for advertising Committee notices for 1861.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That the following streets be paved with trap block pavement, namely: Thirteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to University-place; University-place, from Thirteenth-street to Eleventh-street, and Eleventh-street from University-place to Broadway.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Froment—
Resolved, That the sunken lot on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, and near Third-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Allen—
Resolved, That the vacant lots on Forty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That the northerly side of Thirteenth-street and southerly side of Fourteenth-street, from Avenue C to Avenue D, be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Department, where not already done.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Dayton—
Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be, and they are hereby requested to report to this Board at an early day an ordinance regulating the storing and keeping of petroleum, kerosene, or other explosible oils.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Genet—
Whereas, Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Thurlow Weed, Esq., who for the last six months has been engaged in England and France in enlightening public opinion there in regard to the true character of the infamous rebellion which exists in the Southern States, and has thus rendered the country valuable services deserving public recognition; and
Whereas, It is expected that Mr. Weed will arrive at this City during the present week; therefore, be it
Resolved, That the freedom of the City be tendered to Mr. Weed, and that the Committee on National Affairs be instructed to take such steps as may be proper to extend to him the hospitalities of the City on his arrival here, and extend to him a public reception.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.
Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah—2.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That vacant lots Nos. 414, 416 and 418 Pearl-street, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—
Resolved, That permission be, and the same is, hereby granted to B. Frank Palmer, of No. 2 Astor-place, to continue a sign on the sidewalk in front of said premises.
Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Croton Board presented a report permitting Andrew Hay to erect a watering trough in front of his premises.
Which was concurred in.

The Committee on National Affairs presented a report submitting resolutions and ordinance to establish a hospital or home for the sick and disabled soldiers from this City.

The undersigned Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution directing the Committee to inquire and report upon the propriety of providing a suitable building to be used as a hospital for such of the volunteers from this City as may be permanently disabled, respectfully

REPORT

That, impressed with the importance of the subject referred, your Committee have devoted much time and careful inquiry to obtain all the information necessary to guide them in their deliberations. Of the necessity and propriety of providing the necessary accommodations for the sick and wounded soldiers, there can be no doubt. In many cases the poor soldier has but few relatives in the City, and not unfrequently none; while many in needy circumstances are unable to receive that aid and rest necessary to a return to health; many lose their lives through the neglect of incompetent nurses, or are maimed for life by negligence or incapacity upon the part of the physician or surgeon having them in charge, while they frequently become the victims of the cupidity or avarice of those to whose care they are committed, while still oftener they lose their lives or become permanently disabled through the mistaken zeal and attention of incompetent nurses. To obviate these evils, certainly no stronger argument need be used, of the propriety of obtaining and establishing an hospital for the invalid soldier. Pending the consideration of the subject, a communication was received from the Sisters of Charity, calling attention to the building in the Central Park, formerly known as the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, as being suitable for the purposes proposed, and proffering the services of a number of the Sisterhood as nurses.

The Commissioners of the Central Park also communicates to the Committee, that the building in question was at the disposal of the Common Council whenever required, with this reservation, that no patients suffering from contagious diseases should be admitted, which your Committee deem a wise provision. The building, in the opinion of your Committee, is better adapted to the purposes required than any other in the City; it is beautifully situated on the high, bluffy land overlooking Harlem, and the villages on Long Island and Westchester County, together with the islands in the East River, the Palisades on the Hudson, and the beautiful and varied landscape of the Central Park; it is large, commodious and airy, well ventilated, and affording accommodations for at least six hundred patients; it is surrounded by beautiful grounds, embracing some five or six acres of the most beautiful portion of the Central Park; it is easy of access, while sufficiently removed by distance from the annoyance arising from the idle curiosity of passers-by. It will be necessary to make able repairs and alterations, as the building while in the main in good condition, is not specially adapted to all the wants and requirements of a hospital; but the outlay will be comparatively small when taken in connection with the many superior advantages which otherwise offer.

In the opinion of your Committee, the question of propriety is but one of humanity. In monarchical Europe the governments provide the most elegant structures for the accommodation of the sick and disabled soldiers. How much greater is the obligation resting upon the people of this republican City, to provide suitable and ample establishments for those who have voluntarily taken upon themselves the preservation of our liberties? There can be no question that they are immeasurably greater, and that no obstacle, however great, should interpose to prevent the full and ample bounty of the City being extended to the sick and wounded soldier.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the noble women who have so freely offered their services in the cause of suffering humanity, in aiding to restore to health by kind and unremitting care the brave defenders of our country. Nowhere, nor in the history of any country, can be found a more noble example of high and patriotic action than is presented by the self-sacrificing offer of the Sisters of Charity to minister to the wants of the poor disabled soldier. Their kind offer will long be remembered by a grateful country. Deep and lasting will be the obligations of our people toward them.

The thanks of the Common Council and of our citizens generally are due to the Commissioners of the Central Park for the prompt tender of the building under their charge heretofore known as the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, to be used as an hospital and home for the sick and disabled soldiery of this City.

Your Committee also bear cheerful testimony to the zeal and patriotic alacrity of the Medical Board of St. Joseph's Hospital of this City, who have taken upon themselves the care of the sick and wounded volunteers. From the gentlemen comprising that Board your Committee have obtained much necessary and valuable information appertaining to the direction and management of the proposed institution; in connection with these gentlemen your Committee have been induced to prepare an ordinance providing for the maintenance and support of the proposed hospital; they have also concluded to present the following resolutions, expressive of their obligations to the Sisters of Charity, the Commissioners of the Central Park, and the members of the Medical Board.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of this City and of this Common Council are due, and are hereby tendered to the Sisters of Charity, who have so kindly called the attention of the Common Council to the building of Mount St. Vincent in the Central Park, as suitable for a hospital for the sick and wounded volunteers from our City, and also for the kind offer of their services as nurses to the wounded and disabled volunteers, and that this Common Council do cheerfully accept of the services of these humane and intelligent nurses, the Sisters of Charity, believing that they are, in an eminent degree, qualified to discharge the duties they have so cheerfully volunteered to perform.

Resolved, That we hereby tender the thanks of this Common Council and of our entire community to the Commissioners of the Central Park, who have so cheerfully and patriotically tendered the use of the building under their direction, heretofore known as the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, to be used as a hospital for the sick and disabled soldiers from this City, and this Common Council do hereby accept the tender of the building made by the said Central Park Commissioners as a hospital for disabled soldiers.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Common Council are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the Medical Board for the necessary and valuable information which they have given to the members of the Committee on National Affairs in preparing an ordinance for the direction, maintenance and support, of a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers from this City, who have been battling for the preservation of the Union, and also for the noble task which they have taken upon themselves of prescribing and caring for the lives and health of the sick and disabled volunteers.

Annexed is the ordinance which your Committee, in connection with the Medical Board, have framed, believing that it is well calculated to promote the object sought. They most cheerfully recommend its adoption.

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN HOGAN,
A. H. KEECH,
MORGAN JONES,
Committee.

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide for the Relief of Sick and Wounded, and the Burial of Deceased Soldiers, Enlisted from the City of New-York.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to borrow, from time to time, in anticipation of the revenues of the City, a sum of money, not exceeding in the aggregate eighty thousand dollars, and to issue therefor Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, which shall be designated and known as the "Relief of Sick and Wounded and Burial of Deceased Soldiers' Bonds." The said Bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal shall be due and payable within three years from the respective dates thereof. For the payment of said Bonds at maturity, and the interest thereon as it accrues, the faith of the City is hereby solemnly and irrevocably pledged. None of said Bonds shall be sold for less than the par value thereof, and the proceeds shall be deposited in the City Treasury, and shall be drawn therefrom only in the manner provided in Section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. The money authorized to be raised by the preceding section of this ordinance is hereby appropriated for the sole purpose of providing hospital accommodations, including fixtures, stores, medicines, food, raiment, &c., for sick and wounded soldiers who had volunteered from this City, quartered at the St. Joseph's Hospital, hereby established at One Hundred and Seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, and placed under the control and management of the Sisters of Charity, and in paying the funeral expenses of such patients as may die in the said hospital and require burial at the expense of the City.

SEC. 3. The said Saint Joseph's Hospital shall be and hereby is placed under the exclusive control, direction and supervision of the said Sisters of Charity, who are also hereby authorized and empowered to procure, or cause to be procured, under their direction, all needful supplies for the proper and efficient performance of the duties so intrusted to their charge. All bills for expenses so incurred shall be examined by the Joint Committee on National Affairs; if approved by a majority of said Committee, shall be transmitted to the Common Council, and if acted upon favorably, the Comptroller shall, in manner now provided by law, be directed to audit and allow the said bills, and credit them to the appropriation made for that purpose by the first section of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. The Medical Board of the said Saint Joseph's Hospital shall consist of the following-named Physicians and Surgeons, who shall make such regulations concerning the Medical Department of the said Hospital as in their judgment may seem fitting and proper. The services of the Medical Board being rendered voluntarily, will be given gratuitously, with the exception of the resident Physician and Surgeon, who shall be allowed, as compensation, a sum to be hereafter determined by the Common Council, upon the recommendation of the Sisters of Charity and the Medical Board:

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Valentine Mott, M. D.	Alanzo Clark, M. D.
Alex. H. Stevens, M. D.	Joseph M. Smith, M. D.
Willard Parker, M. D.	Isaac Wood, M. D.
Gurdon Buck, M. D.	John T. Metcalf, M. D.
Alfred C. Post, M. D.	Henry D. Bulkley, M. D.
James R. Wood, M. D.	Edmund R. Peasley, M. D.
Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.	James O'Rorke, M. D.
Thos. M. Markoe, M. D.	Charles Henshall, M. D.
William Detmold, M. D.	James Anderson, M. D.

ATTENDING SURGEONS.	ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.
John J. Crane, M. D.	Wm. H. Draper, M. D.
Henry B. Sands, M. D.	Abra. Jacobi, M. D.
Thos. C. Finnell, M. D.	Geo. B. Swift, M. D.
G. F. Woodward, M. D.	Elsworth Eliot, M. D.
E. Krackowitzer, M. D.	F. N. Otis, M. D.
J. K. Merritt, M. D.	E. B. Beldan, M. D.
J. S. Thebaud, M. D.	Mark Blumenthal, M. D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

J. J. Connolly, M. D.

Section 5. Any alteration, by additions to or changes in the medical staff of the said Saint Joseph's Hospital as above enumerated, shall be made by the Common Council, upon the recommendation of the Medical Board and the Sisters of Charity in charge of the said Hospital.

Section 6. All patients shall be received and discharged at the rear entrance to the said Hospital on the Fifth-avenue; and no person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall be admitted, on any pretence whatever, within the precincts of the said Saint Joseph's Hospital.

SEC. 7. Monthly reports shall be made by the Resident Physician, to the Common Council, through the Committee on National Affairs, containing the names of the patients, the regiment and company to which they were attached, their condition, and such other information as, in his judgment, may be deemed necessary or advisable.

SEC. 8. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over, directed to be printed in the Minutes, and to be made the special order of business at the next meeting of the Board.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to repair Engine No. 44.

Which was laid over.

The Chairman here appointed the Special Committee on the petition of the American Institute, for lease of the park in Forty-second-street, known as Reservoir-square, viz.: Aldermen Farley, Froment and Reed.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution permitting John Fink, No. 569 Eighth-avenue, to use part of the sidewalk in front of his premises for provisions, &c.

Alderman Genet moved to amend by inserting after the word for the following, "the purpose of obtaining ingress and egress for."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to employ a clerk to the Superintendent of Lands and Places, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting Augustus Goebel to exhibit his astronomical apparatus in any of the public squares.

Alderman Froment moved to amend by inserting "under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Resolution permitting George R. Lee to erect an awning covered with tin in front of his premises, No. 6 Avenue B.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution permitting George M. Ledeger to erect an awning, covered with tin, in front of his premises, No. 53 Avenue A.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment, Genet—3.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution to regulate and grade One Hundred and Tenth-street, between the Sixth and Ninth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioners.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, (Board of Aldermen,) to establish a depôt of wood and coal, for the use of the steam fire engines, in the lower Districts.

Which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 5, 1862.

Board of Councilmen, May 26, 1862, amended by striking out after the word "from," and inserting the words "date from appointment," and as amended, adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

198. Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution appropriating the sum of $12,000 to build two parks in the Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-sixth streets.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—6.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Brady, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—10.

Alderman Boole subsequently moved a reconsideration of the foregoing vote.

Which was carried.

Pending the further consideration of the same,

Alderman Brady moved to adjourn, which was carried on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—6.

The President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[The official report of the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen reached us at so late an hour as to render necessary the postponement of its publication until to-morrow.]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50. On demurrer—Nos. 172, 165½, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 181.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2129, 2131½, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2111, 2145, 2149, 2151, 2113, 1665, 1666, 1667, 291, 665, 2123, 2153, 2157, 2159. *Part II.*—Nos. 7694, 1654, 2002, 2016, 2034, 2042, 2122, 2146, 2168, 2196, 546, 344, 394, 2202, 1968, 1668, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 257, 223, 1163, 1979, 2080, 2171, 2109, 1033, 2323, 867. *Part II.*—Nos. 426, 258, 1522, 3556, 1570, 516, 1070, 1858, 1880, 1926, 798, 2250.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2192, 452, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 410, 1113, 598, 955, 736, 977, 1058, 780, 615. *Part II.*—Nos. 666, 1047, 999, 973, 746, 2141, 961, 2138, 387, 1017, 233, 1118, 1119, 120, 134.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Hayward vs. *The W. W. Ins. Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Amount to be settled on computation of interest.

Dexter vs. *Clark*.—Judgment for plaintiff for $154 17. (See opinion, filed with Circuit Clerk.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Lewis vs. *Blake et als.*—Motion for new trial in case denied.

Scott vs. *Byerly et al.*—Judgement for plaintiff for payment of his judgment, &c.

Morris vs. *Walsh et al.*—Form of findings of fact settled.

French vs. *Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—Case settled.

Phelps et als vs. *Weeks et als.*—Form of order settled.

Schoening vs. *Harburam*.—Complaint dismissed with costs, &c. Papers in above cases with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Hasse vs. *Kuntz*.—Motion for appointment of receiver granted.

Donohue vs. *Knuble*.—Motion to vacate satisfaction of judgment denied, with $7 costs.

Walton vs. *Bradford*.—See opinion.

Before Judge Daly.

Schiel vs. *Robert*.—Application for costs denied.

Before Judge Brady.

Wehrkamp vs. *Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—Settled.

Bedz, &c., vs. *Fisher & Herman*.—Settled.

Bryant vs. *American Telegraph Company*.—Settled.

Wylie et als. vs. *Archer et al.*—Settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 2, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '68..Cou.105¼	100 Pac. Mail St. Co....115⅛
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. ex int. 102⅞	50 do..........b10 115¼
13,000 Treas.7 3-10 ₱c.N.105⅛	175 do.........s30 115
1,000 Ohio State 6s '75.103½	100 do.........b30 115⅜
10,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '70 100	600 N. Y. Cen. R.......... 88¼
2,000 Ill. War Loan.... 97	150 do............. 88⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 59½	50 Erie Railroad......... 37
10,000 do 59	800 do.............. 37¼
32,000 Mo. State 6s....... 51¾	100 do...........b30 37¼
1,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R. 62	50 Erie R. Pref.......b30 63⅞
11,000 Cal. State 7s...... 96¼	200 do............ 63¾
1,000 do........... 96½	50 Hud. R. R. s60 44
16,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s.......100	300 do.............. 44¼
3,000 E. R. 1st M. Bs..109¼	100 do...........b30 44⅜
1,000 Harlem 1st M.Bs.102⅛	50 do............. 44⅜
2,000 Har. R. 2d M. Bs. 99⅞	50 Harlem Railroad..... 14
1,000 do............ 99	100 Mich. Cen. R........ 62¼
2,000 Chic.,Burl.&Q.R. 8 ₱ c. Bs......106½	50 do............. 62⅛
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.... 64¼	300 M. S. & N. I. R...... 25⅜
15,000 do............ 64	275 M. S. & N. I. G'd S. 57
11,500 Ill. Cen. R. B'ds. 94¾	50 do...........b10 57
1,000 C.&N.W.S.F.Bds 96	50 Ill. Cen. R. S'p.b30 62⅞
1,000 C. & N.W.A B'ds 45	170 do............. 62⅜
1,000 Tol.&Wab. 1st M. 89½	200 do............. 62¼
1,000 do.......... 90½	100 do...........b30 62¼
2,000 M.&P.DuC.1st M. 96	200 Galena & Chic. R.... 69¾
1,000 Det.M.&Tol.1stM. 88	200 Cleve. & Toledo R.... 44⅜
60 Bank of Com..... 97½	200 do..........s30 44⅜
500 American Gold..103⅛	100 do..........s30 44⅜
10,000 do........... 103⅛	900 do............ 44⅝
10,000 do........s5..103⅛	50 do............s10 44⅝
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co...100½	50 Chic. & R. I. R..b10 63
25 Mil. & P. Du C. R... 28	50 do.............. 62⅞
	500 do.............. 63
	100 do..........s30 63

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s '81.Cou.105⅛	200 N. Y. Cen. R....... 88⅝
2,000 Trea. 7 3-10₱c.Nts small........105⅜	50 Mich. Cent. R...b30 62⅞
30,000 Mo. State 6s...... 51⅜	21 do............ 62⅜
5,000 Min. St. 8 ₱ c. B. 97	250 do............ 62⅞
6,500 Ind. St. 6s W.Ln. 91¾	100 do..........b30 63
5,000 Cal. State 7s..... 96½	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R... 25⅜
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s.100	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 62⅛
7,000 Mil.&Pr.DuC.1M. 96	300 do.........s30 62⅛
7 Bk of N. America..100	50 do............. 62⅛
60 Bank of Commerce. 98⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. R..... 22⅛
2,000 American Gold...103⅜	200 do............ 22¾
5,090 do...........103⅜	50 Gal. & Ch. R......b30 69⅞
100 Pac. M. S. Co.......115⅜	15 Clev. & Tol. R. R... 45
250 Erie Railroad....... 37⅝	100 do........b30 45
250 Erie R. Pref........ 64⅛	300 do........... 44⅞
30 Hud. Riv. R. 44	200 do........... 44⅝
25 do............ 44⅛	125 Chi.& R. I. Railroad 63⅛
100 do........... 44⅛	100 do.........s30 63
	100 do........... 63½

MONDAY, June 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, May 31, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 24:

Decrease in Loans	$278,735
Increase in Specie	714,524
Decrease in Circulation	57,527
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,831,891

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 1, 1861.	May 31, 1862.	May 24, 1862
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	118,290,181	142,671,414	142,950,149
Specie	37,503,402	31,397,284	30,672,760
Circulation	8,683,780	8,535,149	8,592,676
Gross Deposits	106,672,000	148,250,317	146,407,625
Exchanged	16,474,541	22,815,562	23,804,761
Undrawn	90,197,459	125,434,755	122,602,864
In Sub-Treasury	11,486,789	15,340,809	13,016,269

The Bank return, as anticipated, shows an increase on the Specie line, and a moderate falling off in the Loans and Discounts. The feature of the statement is the continued advance in the line of individual Deposits and Country Bank balances, which reach an aggregate never before known. The week opens on continued ease in the market for Money. The rates are 4@5 ₱ cent., both at call to the Brokers, and on prime Merchant paper. The want of sufficient employment, even at these low rates, has induced the further conversion of U. S. Notes into 5 year 6 ₱ cent. Stock at the Sub-Treasury.

The price of Gold is 103⅛@103⅜, and the rate of Exchange on London 114½@114⅝ ₱ cent., unsettled. The following are the figures quoted late this afternoon for English and Continental Exchange:

London—60 days' sight, ₱ cent	114¼
London—3 days' sight, ₱ cent	114¾
Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 93¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 91¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	43c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	38c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₱ florin	43¼c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₱ rix dollar	82¾c.

On the Stock Exchange this forenoon, various and contradictory constructions were placed upon the War news from Richmond. The Government securities were firmer and but few parcels offered at the best prices of Saturday. The State Stocks were steady. When the Railway Share list was reached the bidding was something less firm than on Saturday afternoon, but sellers were not inclined to meet the market, and after the adjournment of the Board the bidding was advanced on the New-York and Western shares, and the market assumed great firmness on the Street. At the Second Board the market for United States Securities was further advanced to 105⅛ ₱ cent. for 6 ₱ cents of 1881, and for the Railway shares the demand was strong and at advancing rates. Later in the afternoon the buoyancy in prices was quite general, and but few stocks were offered at the quotations. The following were about the latest figures on the Street at 4½ o'clock P. M. The Government Stocks were especially firm and in demand:

N. Y. Cen.	88¾	Michigan Southern	25¾
Erie	37⅞	Michigan Guaranteed	57⅛
Erie Preferred	64⅛	Pacific	115⅛
Rock Island	63½	U. S. 6s, 1881	105⅝
Galena	69¾	7.30 Treasury Bonds	105¾
Toledo	45	Missouris	51¾
Michigan Cen.	63	Tennessees	59

Mr. ALEXANDER M. STANTON, of the Stock Exchange, has formed a partnership in business with Mr. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, at No. 43 Exchange-place, under the style of STANTON & CUNNINGHAM.

The following is the statement of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending May 30, 1862.	For the season ending May 30, 1862.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	21,587	100,547
Pennsylvania Coal Company	28,982	100,266
Total tons	50,569	200,813
For the same period last year:	Week.	Season
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	25,538	116,992
Pennsylvania Coal Company	23,388	114,852
Total tons	48,926	231,844

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $455,212 81, including for customs $120,000; payments, $1,882,454 11; balance, $13,913,658 20.

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Shares, the course of the market being to higher figures:

New-York	101	Chatham	80
Manhattan	125	Bank of N. America	100
Union	101	Irving	76
America	110	Metropolitan	103¼
City	105	People's	90
National	98	East River	90
Merchants' Exch	93	Shoe and Leather	100
Leather Manuf'rs'	125	St. Nicholas	88
Commerce	98	Marine	105
Mechanics' Bank. A.	90	Importers & Trad'rs.	99½
Broadway	130	Park	108
American Exchange	92	Manuf's and Merch's.	87
Pacific	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are also stronger than on Saturday:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. sec's.	82
N.Y.C.sixes real estate	94	N. Ind. Goshen line	93½
N. Y. C. 6s subscription	94	M. So.& N. Ia. s.f.7 ₱ c.	97¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	94¼
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105½	T.H.& Alton firsts,7p.c.	109
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	106	T. H.&Alton2ds,7p.c.'70	84
Erie firsts, '68	109	L. C. &M. L. G. Bonds	19
Erie seconds, '64	102½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
Erie seconds, '79	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	60
Erie thirds, '83	97½	Chi. & N.W. seconds	28
Erie fourths, '80	90	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	105
Erie fifths, (ex int.,) '88	83½	Del. Lack. & W. sec's.	101
Buf., N.Y.& E.1sts,ex i.	90	Tol. & Wabash firsts	89¾
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Tol. & Wabash seconds	64
Hudson seconds.s.f.,'85	104½	Tol. & Wab. In. Bds.	67
Hudson thirds, '75	90	Mil.& P. DuChien firsts	95
Hudson con. '67	84½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	101½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102½	Gal.&Chi.firsts,ex div.	100
Harlem seconds, '64	99⅞	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Harlem thirds, '68	84	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104¼
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c.'69-72	104	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	95¼
Mich. C.n.f.8 ₱ct. '82	104½	N. J. Cen. firsts	105½
Chi., B. & Q.8 ₱ c. 1sts	106½	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	102½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	98½		

The Howard Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, the 9th of June.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. May 31.	LOANS. May 24.	SPECIE. May 31.	SPECIE. May 24.
Bk. of New-York	5,323,359	5,632,101	1,761,515	1,616,692
Manhattan Co	5,295,145	5,405,700	1,959,960	1,584,176
Merchants' Bank	6,213,173	6,323,760	1,455,755	1,420,672
Mechanics' Bank	4,590,368	4,552,661	831,284	636,764
Union Bank	3,304,222	3,614,040	794,684	540,401
Bank of America	7,489,286	7,491,757	1,469,883	1,358,276
Phenix Bank	3,688,183	3,739,756	506,401	589,003
City Bank	2,762,462	2,691,792	2,051,791	1,871,700
Tradesmen's Bank	1,594,140	1,623,845	186,742	183,222
Fulton Bank	1,574,405	1,586,382	408,981	410,340
Chemical Bank	2,140,830	2,168,889	2,426,077	2,484,746
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,221,004	2,263,695	211,682	212,292
National Bank	2,168,328	2,172,176	407,761	415,080
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,411,246	1,410,602	150,447	161,889
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	961,000	963,908	221,158	222,694
Greenwich Bank	475,785	515,681	376,663	375,769
Leather Man. Bk.	1,652,848	1,704,741	805,199	741,491
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,318,426	1,318,554	288,943	239,654
Bk.St.New-York	4,617,563	4,751,712	934,468	885,928
Am.ExchangeBk.	7,382,196	7,443,425	2,691,060	2,680,630
Bk. of Commerce	13,178,225	13,293,388	905,030	1,158,384
Broadway Bank	3,284,112	2,847,813	1,230,797	1,372,030
Ocean Bank	1,765,987	1,711,210	282,802	280,356
Mercantile Bank	2,831,140	2,918,603	533,794	524,289
Pacific Bank	1,317,267	1,284,806	162,273	162,512
Bank of Republic	4,080,569	3,932,415	825,012	699,134
Chatham Bank	829,798	838,612	111,635	112,139
People's Bank	718,023	741,107	81,124	81,348
Bank of N. Am	1,889,172	1,801,420	116,887	129,548
Hanover Bank	1,977,853	1,937,680	135,677	132,934
Irving Bank	812,466	818,783	94,624	96,504
Metropolitan Bk.	8,234,042	8,145,451	1,609,903	1,732,890
Citizen's Bank	863,885	770,888	142,959	143,437
Nassau Bank	1,815,148	1,841,789	288,665	200,089
Market Bank	1,625,052	1,620,091	254,610	258,637
St. Nicholas Bank	1,316,964	1,313,301	117,116	117,994
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,035,415	3,086,982	215,300	208,298
Corn Exch. Bank	2,366,870	2,384,059	301,553	318,013
Continental Bank	3,896,064	3,627,900	256,631	209,226
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,260,731	1,264,691	285,698	175,525
Oriental Bank	546,458	528,263	107,294	107,961
Marine Bank	1,288,592	1,296,094	171,155	198,860
Atlantic Bank	672,004	679,411	97,016	100,800
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,222,214	3,263,314	256,092	256,380
Park Bank	8,611,022	8,498,171	2,381,263	2,332,680
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,105,090	1,119,146	149,879	151,519
Grocers' Bank	438,170	446,678	65,995	66,830
North River Bank	774,408	775,218	76,997	78,019
East River Bank	367,465	302,707	44,482	44,000
Manuf.y&Mer.Bk	879,364	701,691	175,917	176,885
N.Y.DryDock Co.	429,772	485,070	101,433	104,145
N.Y. Exch.Bank	373,276	372,486	46,512	45,701
Bull's Head Bank	421,189	414,863	50,762	50,955
N.Y.County Bank	317,628	315,030	50,153	49,945
Total	142,671,414	142,950,149	31,297,284	$30,672,760
	Decrease.....	$278,735	Increase.....	$714,524

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. May 31.	CIRCULATION. May 24.	DEPOSITS—NET. May 31.	DEPOSITS—NET. May 24.
Bk. of New-York	366,387	374,175	4,507,276	4,506,187
Manhattan Co	94,832	96,237	5,596,186	5,539,220
Merchants' Bank	137,764	141,161	4,971,645	5,185,625
Mechanics' Bank	253,491	259,981	3,679,930	3,715,530
Union Bank	200,362	200,059	2,560,357	2,155,027
Bank of America	50,147	54,357	7,896,454	7,707,535
Phenix Bank	75,836	74,602	2,932,377	2,774,634
City Bank	......	......	4,462,449	4,229,537
Tradesmen's Bank	235,696	241,237	1,258,317	1,297,772
Fulton Bank	159,044	141,749	1,836,098	1,782,331
Chemical Bank	116,402	117,501	5,005,443	5,117,994
Merch. Exch. Bk.	125,077	124,378	1,302,715	1,260,501
National Bank	160,508	152,743	2,329,189	1,350,513
Butch. & Drov. Bk	291,491	391,955	1,487,401	1,519,289
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	175,728	175,338	1,065,154	1,061,831
Greenwich Bank	127,216	124,404	575,921	631,738
Leather Man. Bk.	256,255	265,568	1,770,520	1,651,199
Seventh Ward Bk.	207,257	207,608	1,098,908	1,055,355
Bk. St. New-York	220,519	213,674	4,744,787	4,597,445
Am.ExchangeBk.	255,318	262,905	5,951,466	5,853,511
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	7,763,488	8,189,877
Broadway Bank	360,330	377,216	4,142,309	3,779,693
Ocean Bank	80,484	81,387	1,276,553	1,220,558
Mercantile Bank	6,583	6,583	2,703,625	2,681,910
Pacific Bank	130,329	129,422	2,106,951	1,084,296
Bank of Republic	246,205	252,735	2,930,071	2,627,388
Chatham Bank	93,208	97,299	598,263	606,638
People's Bank	92,598	92,452	581,477	563,333
Bank of N. Am	153,269	149,315	1,584,128	1,300,839
Hanover Bank	114,778	115,750	1,208,192	1,135,972
Irving Bank	106,376	106,004	654,466	651,602
Metropolitan Bk.	253,758	260,192	6,451,268	6,107,494
Citizen's Bank	151,252	154,060	685,952	661,564
Nassau Bank	27,106	28,173	1,450,246	1,495,520
Market Bank	230,151	228,709	1,262,310	1,207,044
St. Nicholas Bank	147,300	146,407	809,841	807,780
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	317,888	320,857	2,411,680	2,227,677
Corn Exch. Bank	216,970	211,163	1,893,528	1,769,743
Continental Bank	212,833	211,050	2,303,299	1,940,894
Bk. of Comm'lth	280,242	286,760	1,263,847	1,140,383
Oriental Bank	112,633	106,468	533,917	539,817
Marine Bank	213,554	214,371	941,644	939,669
Atlantic Bank	102,498	100,916	452,213	428,969
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	215,804	218,236	2,454,107	2,309,917
Park Bank	338,155	333,737	9,600,634	9,190,122
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	77,145	76,172	816,803	873,500
Grocers' Bank	43,662	47,233	456,124	451,882
North River Bank	76,446	74,963	641,420	589,693
East River Bank	101,680	101,037	304,948	301,997
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	27,855	29,369	700,744	648,600
N.Y. DryDock Co.	178,799	184,204	355,154	373,360
N.Y. Exch. Bank	103,303	103,271	347,137	347,480
Bull's Head Bank	124,532	125,622	411,356	410,777
N.Y. County Bank	80,218	75,912	298,467	295,083
Total	$8,535,149	$8,592,676	125,434,755	122,602,864
	Decrease.......	$57,527	Increase....	$2,831,891

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 2, 1862—P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 33,244 bbls. Flour, 439 bbls. Corn Meal, 281,534 bushels Wheat, 164,250 bushels Corn, 6,720 bushels Rye, 2,710 bushels Oats, 9,167 pkgs. Provisions, 2,264 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags Java, on private terms, and 150 bags Rio, at 19¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at steady rates. Middling, 31c.@31½c. ₱ lb. Sales, 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered and purchased to-day, at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 24,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 20@$4 30, chiefly at $4 25; interior to choice extra State, at $4 40@$4 70, chiefly at $4 45 @$4 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 15@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45 @$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 20	@$4 30
Extra State	4 40	@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	4 75	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 65	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate request, at former rates. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $5@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales 1,650 bbls. extra, at $4 40 @$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more abundant, and in lively demand, generally, at a shade lower rates. Sales, 230,000 bushels, including Canada Club, part at 90c.@98c.; White Western, choice, $1 25; Amber Western, $1 16@$1 19; Red Western (Winter) at $1 09@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 02@$1 03; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at 92c.@$1 02; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 85c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, but at drooping prices; sales 141,000 bushels at 48c.@49c., for old Mixed Western, and 45c.@47c. for new do.; and 51c.@52c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in less demand, at 60c.@72c. ₱ bushel; sales 6,300 bushels. Barley rules dull and heavy. Oats are actively sought after, including Canada at 43c.@45c.; Western at 43c.@45c., and State at 45c.@45½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is plenty and in request, at 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop at 13c.@19c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales, 400 bbls., at $11 81@$11 87 for Mess, here, and $9 37½@$9 50 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 4¾c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in fair demand and is steady; sales, 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8¼c., and 310 kegs at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive; sales, 165 bbls., at $14@$14 87½ for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 11c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	June 1, 1862.	May 1, 1862.	June 1, 1861.
Clear	525	247	3,467
Mess	57,052	32,769	26,745
Thin Mess	1,989	1,032	971
Prime Mess	3,585	9,982	449
Flank	91	46	30
Prime	14,897	7,950	20,376
Rumps	1,094	993	909
Refuse Mess	1,738	600	1,271
Refuse Prime	635	617	148
Other Refuse	4,300	2,956	1,505
Uninspected	66,509	30,897	14,688
Grand Total, bbls.	155,415	88,089	70,559

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	10,411	7,006	13,368
Rep'd Chic. Mess	4,546	5,221	11,748
Railroad Beef	67	50	178
Refuse Mess	654	410	563
Refuse Prime	6	2	—
Other Refuse	836	756	1,108
Tcs. Prime Mess	2,390	2,076	3,543
Country Mess	724	724	2,316
Country Prime	344	192	723
Uninspected tcs	644	214	1,634
Uninspected bbls.	8,657	8,139	9,375
Gr'd T'l..tcs.&bbls.	27,818	24,790	44,456

In addition to above, 15,740 bbls. Beef, 4,670 bbls. Pork, for Government.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive to-day, having amounted to 1,900 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7c.@7¾c.; also 150 boxes Havana at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 53,000 lbs., part at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The business in this line, during the month of May, Messrs. M. RADER & SON (Mr. LOUIS B. RADER, who was admitted a partner on the 1st inst.) review thus: "The previously existing stagnancy in our tobacco market has been succeeded by quite an active demand for all sorts, caused mainly by the appearance of foreign buyers who operated largely in Kentucky Leaf for REGIE, and other contracts, stimulating an active inquiry for other destinations, as well as a speculative demand to secure desirable stocks at the ruling rates; as it was to be foreseen that these heavy sales, amounting to over 5,000 hhds., and the continued unfavorable tidings from the West, would shortly bring about an advance in the price of this staple. The leading sales have been made of Light Leaf—Lugs, 7½c.@8c. Common Leaf, 9c.@10½c.; Good, 11c.@12½c; Fine, 13c.@14c. Of Heavy Leaf, Clarksville—Lugs, 9c.; Common Leaf, 10c.@11c.; Good, 11½c.@14c.; Fine, 15c.@16c; Selections, 17c.@18c. Some very common Missouri factory Lugs were sold as low as 7c., but none to be had now at the same rates. Of the Clarksville description, over 1,000 hhds. were taken for Germany, within the above quotations, but holders of late seem unwilling to sell more unless at a further advance, and the same firmness prevails in regard to the light sorts. Prices in the West have of late again gone higher, based on the certainty that the incoming crop falls short of previous estimates in weight and number of hogsheads, and that the prospects for the coming crop are in most sections anything but very encouraging; but a simple remark here may not be amiss, that it is too early to speculate on the prospect of the future, while the excessively active demand in Louisville was mainly caused by Western Cavendish manufacturers, operating very largely to secure the most desirable stocks, while these undertakings might get seriously affected whenever the manufacturing business in Virginia is resumed. Receipts in this market have been much in excess of the sales, being nearly 9,000 hhds., of which 6,000 hhds. went into Inspection Warehouses, the rest *in transitu*; but as it is anticipated that the whole crop will be brought in before next September, receipts must continue heavy. We are without any tidings from New-Orleans about Leaf Tobacco, but there is but little prospect of that market receiving any new supplies of consequence this season. Manufactured Tobacco has been very active for this and neighboring markets; prices are very firm, and in some instances higher. The sales of Spanish Leaf have been quite heavy, holders in some instances having granted some concessions, but as a general thing prices are firm. Havana fillers rule at 42c.@50c.; Cuba, at 25c.@28c. and 30c.; Yara, at 45c.@50c. Seed Leaf Tobacco is held firmly, with some large sales in the country, of inferior grades, at 7c.@8c."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse, in May:

	Ky.	Va &N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock on hand May 1, '62, hhds.	16,121	281	17	16,419
Received since	6,606	—	5	6,611
Total	22,727	281	22	23,030
Delivered since	3,632	92	1	3,725
Stock on hand June 1,'62,hhds.	19,095	189	21	19,305

Exportations of American Tobacco in May:

Destination.	Leaf in hhds.	Stems.	Strips.	Leaf in cases.
Great Britain	799	—	86	17
Germany	788	174	—	404
France	500	—	—	—
Holland	17	—	—	—
Italy	19	—	—	—
British N. A. Provinces	11	—	—	46
West Indies	76	—	—	—
South America	5	—	—	2
Africa	13	—	—	—
Belgium	130	—	—	—
Mediterranean	39	—	—	34
Total exports for May, '62.	2,397	174	86	503

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls. at 22¾c.@24c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements were reported to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d., and by steamer at 13d.; Corn, 8½d.@9¼d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 60s. Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. @2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Dublin, a bark with Wheat at 12½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For a direct port in Great Britain or Ireland, two vessels with Wheat, at 12½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ₱ bushel; Lard, ¾c. ₱ lb.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION.—A BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHY female child, about two weeks old, of healthy parentage, can be had by a good family. Address H. A. BARNWELL, M. D., Station D, New York, stating where an interview can be had.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS—
Bought at the recent large auction sales,
ARE NOW OFFERED
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES.
A CHOICE SELECTION IN
SHAWLS,
VEILS,
COIFFURES,
COLLARS, &c.,
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WINDOW SHADES
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND,
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
KELTY, NO. 359 BROADWAY.

CAMBRIC EMBROIDERED SETS,
Just received
By MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
will be offered
at an immense reduction.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $3, for $1.
Collars and Sleeves, worth $3 50, for $1 50, &c.
Also, a large assortment of other desirable goods.

GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices, at Retail.
CLOTH SACQUES REDUCED FROM $5 to $3.
FINE SACQUES REDUCED FROM $7 & $9 to $5 & $6.
ALL OTHER CLOTH GOODS IN PROPORTION.
BLACK SILK SCARF MANTILLAS,
PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
No. 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
BROCATEL CURTAINS.
SATIN CURTAINS.
DAMASK CURTAINS.
KELTY, NO. 359 BROADWAY.

LEGRAIN'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY.
1,000 pieces ORGANDIES, Paris quality and designs, worth from 45c. to 75c., will be offered for sale at 25c. a yard. Guaranteed to wash beautifully.
10 pieces HONEY COMB, 1¼ yards wide, for children's wear, 32c.
For Mourning—SILK GRENADINE, at 35c., really worth $1.
One case BLACK GRENADINE IMPERIALE.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
NEW SILKS, BAREGES and SILK GRENADINES,
(Dernier Gout.)
Very extraordinary—$1 35 the Dress.
New Style RUFFLED ROBES, at $1 35—not one-fourth of their value.
PRINTED BAREGE DE PARIS, at 18c.
PRINTED SILK TISSUE, at 28c.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
2,500 Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS, the remainder of a French importer's stock,
At $1, $1 25, $1 75,
Worth
$3, $4, $5.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.
NOTICE.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s. per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.
In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.
Observe—
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MANTILLAS.
MME. S. PINCHON
Has now open an assortment of
PARIS SUMMER MANTILLAS,
LAMA AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTES
AND MANTILLAS.
Also,
TRAVELING SUITS
AND
SUMMER DRESSES.
To which she invites the attention of strangers visiting the City.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

ANOTHER LARGE ADDITION HAS BEEN MADE THE PAST WEEK
FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES
TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD-OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS
Cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.
WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
And we buy nothing that is not
A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.
10,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais, at 5c. and 6¼ cents.
12,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche Figure, at 9c., 10c. and 12½c.
10,500 yards Paris Grisallies, at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
15,000 yards Poil de Chevres, in checks, stripes and plain, at 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards Silk-warp Poplinet, 2s.
2,500 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.
10,500 yards Silk and Wool Barege, in all colors, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.; worth 3s. and 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d.; worth 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 1s. 9d.; worth 3s.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool filling, and 2¼ yards wide, at 2s.; former price 6s.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, 20 yards, 11 flounces, at $2.
1,250 Barege Anglais Robes, 20 yards, 7 flounces, $2 50.
1,250 yards Silk Warp and Silk Volant, 7 volants, $3.
ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS,
5,000 yards black Barege and Lawns, 9s. and 10s.
5,000 yards black Silk and Wool, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards black Silk and Wool Satin, plaid and stripe, 1s. 6d.
2,500 yards black all silk satin plaid and stripe Grenadines, 2s. 6d.
1 case drab Alpaca, very fine for traveling suits, 22c.
A large stock of BLACK SILKS, purchased previous to the late advance in prices, VERY CHEAP.
ALSO,
5 cases Broche Figure Poil de Chevre, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, 9c.; former price 2s. 6d.
BESIDES, A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.
Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug, and that the goods are really as represented—
BARGAINS.
W. R. ROBERTS.
No. 252 Bowery.
P. S.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FINE STOCK OF LACE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
FROM AUCTION
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CHEAPEST LINE LADIES' AND GENTS'
LINEN HDKFS. IN THE CITY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
CLOSING SPRING HAT RIBBONS,
VERY LOW.
FULL STOCK PLAIN CORD EDGE RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 600 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick house, with water, gas, &c., convenient to a line of cars, and not far from the ferries. Rent moderate. Address, with full particulars—without which the communication will receive no attention—H. L. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE country, for three months; rent not to exceed $200. Address HOUSE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE, within ten minutes' drive of Southport Dépôt, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to
GEO. PALEN, No. 87 Gold-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, FOR the Summer or year, an elegant modern residence finished entire, in the best manner, with every modern convenience; furnace, butler's pantry, wash-boxes, ranges, laundry, bath room, large dining-room, and large parlor, wide hall, and 14 other very convenient rooms; suitable out buildings all supplied with spring water, with 30 to 40 acres of excellent land in lawn and garden. The lawn is extensive, with natural shade trees, and evergreens, well stocked with the choicest varieties of small and large fruit; situated in the most desirable location, in one of the most attractive and healthy towns in New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from the City, and convenient to the railway station; possession given immediately. The grounds and garden will be kept in order by the owner; occupant to be supplied with all the fruit and vegetables required. Party occupying can have the privilege of purchasing. For further particulars, address WOODSIDE, Box No. 188 *New-York Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address
WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st.,
Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—The residence of the subscriber, at Throgg's Neck, on the water, in full view of the Sound. The house is large and commodious, and the grounds well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. It is entirely healthy and convenient to the City by steamboat and railroad. Steamboat landing within 100 yards of the house. The whole or half the house would be rented for the reason, furnished. Apply to W. F. WARING, No. 31 Pine-st., Security Life Insurance and A. Co.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON RAHWAY-av., near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; house large two-story, 30x50, surrounded with fruit and shade; three or more acres of ground, upon which is plenty of strawberries, Lawton blackberries, grapes, pears, apples and other fruit. Rent, $300. Also, to let, a three-story brick house on 125th-st., Harlem, 120 feet east of 6th-av.; rent very low.
SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law,
and Commissioner for all the States,
No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.
Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to
WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LONG BRANCH TO LET—Within three-fourths of a mile of the seashore and boarding-houses. A neat two-story house, furnished, containing six rooms, kitchen and wash-house; garden annexed. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to D. McLEOD, No. 115 Franklin-st., or to H. McGREGOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—TO LET—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., partly furnished; two acres of land, stable, &c. Possession immediately. Price $400. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors.
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TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

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TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY, the third floor of house No. 106 East 16th-st., with the privilege of bath and laundry. Rent, $16 per month. Apply on the premises.

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R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver st.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 126th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

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FARMS.

GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—About 20 acres, with good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes, and other things; the rest in good grass, good fruit; it is well fenced, has two cisterns and a good well of water; 2½ hours' ride from New-York City. Price $2,000; $500 down. Apply to WM. ROTH, No. 102 8th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Post Boy; or, The Pride of Rank—The Elves.

WALLACK'S—Everybody's Friend.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—Bride of Venice—The Felon's Dream—Buried Alive.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Baby Show—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We give, this morning, full and reliable details of the great battle before Richmond on Saturday and Sunday, furnished by one of our special correspondents. They will of course be read by all, and a summary of them would be superfluous. They develop the fact that the victory won by Gen. McClellan is much more important than his modest bulletin led us to believe.

A bulletin from the War Department changes the conformation of the Department of Virginia, by extending it so as to include that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock and east of the Railroad from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, Petersburgh and Weldon. Gen. McClellan is put in command of it, and thus, of course, controls affairs at Fortress Monroe. Gen. Dix, now in command there, is ordered to report to him.

Important intelligence reaches us from the Mountain Department. Gen. Fremont left Franklin on Sunday, the 25th ult., and by extraordinary forced marches crossed the Shenandoah mountain ranges, over difficult roads, with little means of transportation, and no supplies in the country. On Sunday morning last, when five miles from Strasburgh, he overtook the rebel force under Jackson, in full retreat on the road from Winchester to Strasburgh. Gen. Fremont endeavored to force an engagement, but Jackson declined it, and continued his retreat after a brisk skirmish. Gen. Fremont occupied Strasburgh yesterday.

We learn from Gen. Banks' Department that on the afternoon of Saturday last a successful reconnoissance was made from Front Royal, on the Winchester road. The enemy was discovered in considerable force about seven miles from Front Royal, but was put to flight after one round from our forces, leaving behind them one 11-pounder cannon and twelve wagons, with several horses and mules.

Gen. Sigel, it will be seen by our dispatches, has been placed in command at Harper's Ferry.

Matters in Norfolk and Portsmouth begin to look decidedly encouraging. A Union meeting was held in the former place on Saturday night, which, though got up at short notice, was a very spirited affair. Some 800 people were present. A more extensive demonstration will soon be made, and measures are being taken to start a Union newspaper. There was also a Union meeting at Portsmouth on the same night, which was attended by 1,200 persons.

We learn from Norfolk that Gen. Viele has made a reconnoissance in force to Winton, N. C. The result has not been made public.

The expedition sent out from Gen. Pope's Division before the evacuation of Corinth, to destroy a portion of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and thus cut off the retreat of the rebel army in that direction, proves to have been one of the most brilliantly successful ones ever organized. It was under command of Col. Elliott, who had with him the Second Iowa Cavalry. After great difficulties in marching through a country obstructed in every direction by the enemy, he struck the railroad at Booneville, nineteen miles below Corinth, destroyed the track in many places both north and south of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed the switch and track, burned up the dépôt and locomotives, with a train of twenty-six cars loaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed ten thousand stand of small arms, with three pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled two thousand prisoners, which he could not take care of. Col. Elliott is highly complimented by Gen. Pope.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that since Gen. Halleck took command at Pittsburgh Landing, our army has built, incredible as the story may sound, more than fifty miles of intrenchments, and full two hundred miles of wagon roads! Four parallels, each more than twelve miles in length; three or four roads—wide, *corduroyed* and bridged—leading from the landing to each *corps d'armée*—all the works of our men, many of whom never before handled a spade or an ax in all their lives.

The St. Louis *News*, of Friday, has gratifying accounts, from before Corinth, of an improved state of health of Gen. Halleck's army. The terrible sickness that prevailed three weeks ago, disabling and incapacitating for duty nearly one-sixth of the army, has almost entirely disappeared, and given place to a hygienic condition in the highest degree satisfactory. The sick soldiers who were brought to St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and other places, to be placed in hospital, have nearly all recovered, and are being rapidly returned to their regiments before Corinth. The sickness in the army, though almost frightful in extent, at one time, was never of a serious nature. The diarrhœa, debility, and fever which prevailed in the camps, were the result of a sudden change of climate, and, in many cases, a trip to St. Louis was sufficient to effect a recovery. Our troops before Corinth are now well acclimated, and it is asserted, by good authorities, that they will bear the heat of the Southern Summer better than the Southern troops themselves.

Gen. Mitchel is now plating with iron, and otherwise preparing for warlike operations, a ferryboat lying near Huntsville, on the Tennessee River. With this, manned with two 10-pound Parrot pieces, he hopes to bid every attempt to cross the river defiance.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Cairo *viâ* St. Louis, June 1, says: "From officers and others who left Corinth on Friday morning, I learn that the reported evacuation was complete, not a gun left behind, showing conclusively evacuation had been going on for a week at least. A large portion of the city is destroyed. The dépôt and court-house remain; the platform around the former is destroyed. It is reported that the main army retreated to Jackson, while forty thousand are said to be at Grand Junction, between Corinth and Memphis, and some of the best troops of the rebel army are supposed to have gone to Richmond *viâ* Mobile, there being direct railroad communication from Corinth to Richmond. A large cavalry and artillery force are in pursuit of the flying rebels. The prisoners captured are estimated at from 500 to 1,000, mostly taken by Pope's Division."

The capture of two more valuable prizes is announced. One is the rebel steamer *Nassau*, formerly the *Gordon*, running between Charleston and Nassau, and the other is the English iron steamer *Cambria*, from Nassau. One was captured off Charleston, S. C., and the other off Wilmington, N. C. The *Nassau* has on board Enfield rifles and ammunition.

Intelligence has been received at Fortress Monroe that the *Virginia No 2*, a battery which was constructed at Norfolk on principles similar to those on which the *Merrimac* was built, was sunk at Hood's Landing, in the James River, on the morning of April 11. Her commander was taking her up to Richmond, where she was to have received her iron plating, but learning that the National gunboats had got the start of him, followed Commander Tatnall's example, and destroyed his craft.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions for the enlargement of the Oswego and Erie Canals and Locks were presented. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of the instructions of the Department to the Provisional Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina. They refer more particularly to the course of Gov. Stanly, in regard to teaching the colored people of North Carolina to read. The bill for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts was taken up, and all the House amendments agreed to excepting one. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to confiscate the public lands of Texas. At 1 o'clock the Tax bill was again taken up, and debated until past 5, when it was reported to the Senate—which, however, adjourned without taking a vote on its passage.

In the House Mr. Allen, of Illinois, elected to fill the place vacated by Col. Logan, appeared and took his seat. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the course of Gov. Stanly, of North Carolina, regarding the teaching of slaves. A number of bills were introduced on leave, among which was one to organize the Government of Lanawa, with a view to the removal of the Indians thither. Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, and advocated its passage. Debate was continued upon it until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday directed the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance for regulating the storage of petroleum and other explosive oils. The Committee on National Affairs reported an ordinance for the regulation and maintenance of the new Soldier's Hospital in the Central Park, and appropriating $80,000 therefor.

Gen. A. McD. McCook has addressed a letter to Gov. Tod, of Ohio, commending in the highest terms the conduct of the First, Fifteenth and Forty-ninth regiments of Ohio Volunteers, which fought under his immediate command in the battle of April 7.

Under date of Columbus, May 30, Gov. Tod has issued an address to the freemen of Ohio, in which he says: "By telegram just received from Secretary Stanton, I am authorized to accept volunteers for three months until the 10th day of June. All are required to report at Camp Chase and be mustered in by that day. Pay will commence from the date of mustering in. None but able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45, will be accepted. I am also authorized to raise additional regiments for three years of during the war. Relying upon the loyal men ol all ages to aid me in promptly responding to the President's call, that Ohio may rank among the first in crushing out the unholy rebellion, I close this appeal."

One thousand rebel prisoners, confined at Madison, Wisconsin, have just been transferred to Camp Douglas, at Chicago. This division originally numbered 1,200, and 120 of them have died, while another hundred are still in hospital at Madison.

Private letters from New-Orleans state that the specie in the banks of that city was transferred to Atlauta, Georgia, when it was found that a surrender was inevitable.

The Stock market closed yesterday with increased buoyancy in prices, and the demand for Government Securities was especially firm and advancing. United States 6 ₩ cents of 1881, 105⅛ ₩ cent. Exchange dull, 114½@114¾; Gold 103⅛@103⅜ ₩ cent.

Prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs declined slightly, yesterday, under the depressing influence of liberal arrivals and the unfavorable news from Europe. At the reduced rates, free sales were made, especially to shippers. A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, Coffee, Hops, Provisions, Tallow, Oils and Whisky, the latter article closing a trifle lower than on Saturday. Hay was plenty, in demand, and steady. Sugars were more active. Tobacco was in fair request. The Freight engagements were not extensive, and rates were somewhat unsettled.

The Cattle Market exhibited considerable life, yesterday. About 2,700 fresh cattle, and 300 stale animals from last week, were on sale, and, with the prospect of only light additions, butchers chaffered less than usual, paying rather higher for their cattle than they did last Monday. The close must be very different, however, this week, as the present rates will be fully sustained, if not increased, whereas last week they fell off ½c. on the second day of sales. More than half the cattle are already sold at 8c.@8½c., a few at 9c., and some at less than 8c. Most of the stock is good.

Our Navy at New-Orleans.—For some inscrutable reason, the Navy Department has thus far withheld from the public the official reports of the naval officers engaged in the memorable action which led to the capture of New-Orleans. We are thus compelled to rely for our knowledge of what was done upon such newspaper correspondence as the authorities permit to see the light, and upon private letters to friends at home.

One of the latter, which has been handed to us, contains some interesting memoranda concerning the participation in the fight of the *Brooklyn*, Capt. Craven. The Press has made the fact pretty widely known already, that this ship bore the brunt of the fight, and that her commander behaved in the most gallant manner. But the following paragraph, from the private letter referred to, gives still further testimony on this point. The writer says:

> "After the battle Flag-Officer Farragut took Capt. Craven by both hands, and said publicly, 'You and your noble ship have been the salvation of my squadron. You were in a complete blaze of fire, so much so that I supposed your ship was burning up. I never saw such rapid and precise firing. It never was surpassed, and probably was never equaled.'"

This is high praise and from a high quarter, but all the reports thus far received show that it was deserved.

Our Army Before Richmond.

We give in another part of this morning's Times, a very full and clear account of the brilliant engagement in front of Richmond, of Saturday and Sunday last. It cannot fail to be read with the deepest interest. Our Reporter was upon the spot, and describes what he saw, and his narrative leaves no room to doubt that the conduct of our troops merits the highest praise and is the sure precursor of final and complete success.

We are glad to find from this report that the misgivings felt by the public on the reception of the official dispatch concerning the behavior of Casey's Division are not sustained by the facts. It seems that the General had only the skeleton of a division, not more than 6,000 men in all, and that they were required to defend so extended a position, as greatly to diminish their strength at any particular point. Yet, under these adverse circumstances, they held their ground as long as possible, contending against superior forces with the obstinacy of veterans, and yielding only when it became absolutely necessary.

As soon as our reinforcements could be brought forward, the tide of battle was speedily turned. The rebels were forced to give way, and were driven back at every point. Their object evidently was to drive our troops back across the Chickahominy, and in this their failure was complete and lamentable. As soon as an adequate number of our forces could be brought up into action, they pressed the enemy steadily back, and finally forced him two miles beyond our original advance toward Richmond.

The affair was a signal and brilliant success, and gave a very striking and conclusive demonstration of the courage and spirit of our troops, and of the discipline which has prepared them for the work that is still before them. Every step which he takes vindicates the generalship of McClellan, and establishes the safety and the wisdom of the course he has pursued.

The Tribune's "Reverse before Richmond."

The *Tribune* seems determined to be unhappy. If our armies meet with a check, it groans over the misfortune and calls lustily for negro aid. If they achieve a victory, it deplores the lamentable fact that lives were lost in the effort. It croaks dismally over McClellan's splendid repulse of the enemy on Saturday and Sunday last, even though acknowledged to have been achieved against a "superior force," and glorifies the vigilant and wary generalship which led the enemy to make the attack during a violent storm and upon an inferior force. And here is the *Tribune's* summary of the case against our own army:

> "The mistake seems to have been committed on our side—by no means for the first time—*of so placing our troops as to invite such an attack.* That succor *finally arrived*, brought forward with great difficulty; that the enemy were at length *repulsed* at the point of the bayonet; that they renewed the attack the next day *without success*; and that in all these operations their loss was probably very great, do not alter the fact that we were at first beaten, with the loss of baggage and artillery; that the ground was strewed with our dead and wounded; that *only by great exertion and the most determined bravery* we were saved from a signal defeat; that one division was overwhelmed by superior numbers, and is convicted before the country, by the Commanding General, of want of bravery."

This is certainly the most extraordinary paragraph of the kind we ever read. The *Tribune* does not seem to be aware that in every army *somebody* must be in advance, and that the advance always "invites attack." That when attacked our advance was reinforced,—that the enemy was repulsed,—that they were again defeated on renewing the attack, and that too with tremendous losses, by an inferior force—these little incidents seem of not the slightest consequence to the *Tribune.* They were not achieved without difficulty,—we lost a great many in killed and wounded, and our victory was only won "by great exertion and the most determined bravery;"—and these circumstances deprive the result of all its glory in the *Tribune's* eyes! Pray what would that journal have? Victories without effort or danger? We had them at Manassas, at Yorktown, at Norfolk and Corinth:—but the *Tribune* seemed not one whit better satisfied. *Then* it demanded blood. It wanted fighting, not digging. Fighting, our neighbor must learn, costs effort, and labor, and life. The French have a saying that one cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs. We must not expect brilliant victories without paying their price.

To our minds the result of the engagement of Saturday and Sunday is eminently encouraging. The rebels have seen clearly, as their papers have confessed, that if McClellan was suffered to approach Richmond as he did Yorktown, its fall was certain. They must attack him—overwhelm him by superior numbers and by that superior bravery which was assumed to belong to them. They made the attempt accordingly. McClellan had crossed only a portion of his army over the Chickahominy. The *Tribune* may be surprised to learn that *the whole* of an army of 100,000 men, more or less, cannot cross a stream at once. The fact nevertheless is so. Part go first and the rest come afterward. We do not know that it was McClellan's fault that his army obeyed this general law, and that the advance went first, or that a heavy storm swelled the river before the remainder of his forces could effect their passage. The enemy chose that moment for their attack and probably deserve the *Tribune's* eulogium for their sagacity, though it is not, we believe, wholly without precedent. But in spite of all this, and in spite of the much less gratifying fact that a portion of our advance gave way, the enemy gained nothing by his motion but a tremendous pounding. He was driven back, at the point of the bayonet and with terrible losses, and he fared in the same way when he renewed the attempt next morning.

Now the *Tribune* may call this "a reverse," and groan over it, and deplore the lack of generalship which it indicates as much as it likes: it will have very hard work to induce the people to take any such view of it. It was really a splendid success, achieved against a greatly superior force, selecting its own time and point of attack, aided by the elements, and with every reasonable prospect of an easy victory. If McClellan will go on achieving just such "reverses" as this, the country will forgive him, whether the *Tribune* does or not.

How Much the Rebels Believe in Their Own Success.

Sometimes mock sympathizers with suffering humanity are unexpectedly brought up by practical philanthropists with the direct and pertinent inquiry, "*How much* are you sorry?" And if a paper with subscriptions for relief is presented, it becomes an embarrassing debate in the consciences of the bogus humanitarians, whether they are really sorry to the extent of fifty dollars or only five.

If we present this practical test to the Confederate Government, now holding its uneasy councils under National guns at Richmond, we shall be surprised to find how narrow a base supports that spreading fabric. Let us ask the shopkeepers of the rebel capital how much they believe in the Confederate cause. Perhaps we shall evoke a volley of bravado. Ten to one we will be reminded of "Manassas"—told that the South can "never be subjugated"—and comforted with the assurance that Joe Johnston will soon scatter McClellan's "Hessians" as a November storm scatters the leaves of a Virginia forest. But let us advance from talk to trade, and buy a dollar's worth of such wares as the blockade has left to the shopkeeper's scant shelves, offering in payment therefor a Confederate note of the denomination of five dollars. The unfortunate tradesman at once discovers that his tiller is bare of "change," although all the editors of Richmond stand ready to swear it is a lie, and that he has a trunk full of Richmond City "shinplasters," and the printed trade scrip of half the men of business in Richmond. The plain English of the "no change" dodge is, that the vaunting rebel does not think the Southern Confederacy worth a week's purchase, and his "millions for defence" is his political theory, while his practical trust is not five dollars in the permanence of the Jeff. Davis dynasty!

The extracts from the Richmond *Examiner*, of 23d ult., which we published in Saturday's issue of the Times, reveals the fatal weakness of the Confederate cause in the Confederate Capital. It is not possible that an account so damaging could find place in a rebel print if it were not painfully true.

In the beginning of its exposure of this domestic commercial treason, the *Examiner* charges the guilt on the "unkempt Jews" who infest Richmond; but before concluding the article the writer admits that the shops on "Broad-street" are all suddenly afflicted with a like "scarcity of change," and that a $5 Confederate bill will buy nothing in any of them. And what is more depressing still, the "market men" have caught the panic, and never have "change" for Confederate money. In its trouble and indignation at this state of things, the rebel newspaper suggests that Gen. Winder, the Military Governor of Richmond, would do well to regulate these impracticable and impecunious salesmen.

Broad-street, Richmond, is the exchange of the *bourgeoise*; and when this class fails a Government in any part of the world, the evidence is conclusive that *a revolution is at hand.*

And is this not felt to be the case, even in Richmond, and by the very men who fail to interpret rightly the popular manifestations of the trades classes which have just been described? The number of the *Examiner* which brings this information of the domestic distrust of Confederate paper, has a criticism on the military mismanagement of the Confederate leaders and its results. The article characterizes these results prophetically, as follows: "They are demoralization and disorganization, out of which the army and the country will endeavor to save itself by a new creation of leaders and rulers, adding thus to all our calamities and difficulties, *that of revolution.*"

The *bourgeoise* traders and the rebel writer thus reach the same conclusion, but by different roads—the former following the instincts of self-interest, the latter being constrained by a comparison of the respective skill and resources of the contending Powers.

But not in Richmond alone is this absolute loss of confidence in the Confederate Government manifested; although nowhere else could it be so dispiriting and fatal. The men who are to fight for the defence of Richmond cannot help feeling that there is no wall of sympathy and confidence behind them. They might nerve themselves, by an effort, some may suggest, to fight for a people more distant than these timid tradesmen in Richmond shops and butcher stalls. But at a distance, as well as in the shadow of the Confederate Capital, the same hopelessness prevails. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, published where the abortive Government was first cast upon the world, in a late paper, confesses the movement a miserable failure, and lays the blame of the palpable ruin upon the mean and shallow men into whose hands the Southern revolution was committed.

Such is the plight of the Confederate Government at present—the admission being extorted by the presence and pressure of Gen. McClellan's army at the gates of Richmond. It bears evidence of the sincerity and thoroughness of a death-bed confession.

Sigel in Virginia.—Gen. Sigel is again in the field. This will be his fourth campaign during the war. It was first Lyon and Sigel; then Fremont and Sigel; then Curtis and Sigel; now, from his location, we should judge it was likely to be Banks and Sigel. The first two of his campaigns were in Southern Missouri last year; the third was in Western Arkansas this year; and the fourth—Sigel will soon let us know where it is. In all of his campaigns, Sigel has proved himself to be not only a gallant soldier, but a most accomplished and scientific officer—a master of military strategy, and of all the manœuvres of the field—an indomitable, self-possessed, modest man—a loyal, intelligent citizen. The whole country has followed him with admiration throughout his entire military career in the far West; and now that he takes the field in a new quarter, he will be watched with, if possible, a keener interest. Gen Sigel has already performed some of the most splendid feats of the war. May his present campaign be still more brilliant.

Arkansas Back to the Union—Good News from an Unexpected Quarter.—We suppose it may be considered that the "fine old State of Arkansaw" is again back into the Union. Gen. Curtis expelled the rebels from the northwestern part of the State; Gen. Steel holds control, by means of the great batteaux fleet, of the river system in the northeastern section; Farragut's fleet commands the southeastern line; and in the centre of the State a force under Curtis has now seized and occupied Little Rock, the capital. Fort Smith on the extreme western verge of the State, is still in the hands of the rebels, but will doubtless surrender as soon as called upon by one of our gunboats. Albert Pike's cannibals also are still hovering somewhere in that vicinity; but they will give us no more trouble. So that it may now be considered that we have absolute military control of the whole State. All that is required now is that the President select some "fine old Arkansaw gentleman," and make him Military Governor of the State, having first provided him with a good-sized Arkansas toothpick.

It is remarkable that we have had so little trouble in the repossession of Arkansas. The State, by last census, had a population of 325,000 whites and 110,000 slaves; and has always been considered the great fighting State of the Southwest. The boast of its people has been that the children there were born with bowie-knives in their mouths—that in composition Arkansians were "half-horse-half-alligator, with a touch of the snapping turtle," and that it was a common thing for them to whip their weight in wild cats before breakfast; while, for greater facility of movement, their habiliments were reduced to the elementary costume of a pair of spurs and a standing shirt collar. Yet a few thousand of our troops have marched unmolested through a State inhabited by one-third of a million of such extraordinary mortals; have taken possession of its Capital, driven out its rebel Governor, and scattered its Legislature, and now firmly hold it in the name of the United States.

Another very noteworthy thing is, that in the march of our troops through the State, there has been far more loyalty discovered than in any other of the rebel States. In Gen. Curtis' progress to the Capital, instead of being stopped and harrassed by bands of fighting rebels, he has been perpetually retarded by large bodies of citizens coming forward and demanding that they be permitted to show their fealty to the Government by taking the oath of allegiance. The latest advices we have direct from Curtis, his headquarters (at Salem) were crowded with citizens who had come for confirmation; and so numerous were they, that he was thinking of confirming them, as they baptize people in Russia, by platoons. They say that nearly all the citizens of that section are loyal to the Union, and glad to get again under the ancient flag. Better still, Hon. Gen. Phelps, of Missouri, now at Washington, has just received a telegram from one of our officers in Arkansas, that a regiment of loyal Arkansians has been raised, and has made application to the President for the acceptance of its services. The President, we learn, has promptly accepted the offer, and the regiment will be at once put into the field. If needed, there is little doubt that we could obtain ten thousand men there to fight for the Stars and Stripes.

The prospect in Arkansas is eminently cheering. The State Government must be at once reorganized, and then all will soon be as once it was. Then, (excepting Texas,) all the vast territory west of the Mississippi, which, a year ago, seemed firmly joined to the empire of Jeff. Davis, will be undisputedly and irrevocably bound to the Union. So three times three for "Old Arkansaw!" and may its toothpicks never be less!

Elliott's Iowa Cavalry at Booneville.—The achievement of Col. Elliott, in cutting off the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in the rear of the southwestern rebel army, is one of those brilliant episodes in the war, which, like Bissell's canal at Island Ten, exact especial credit and acknowledgment for the performer. These Gen. Halleck has frankly awarded. A forced march, with a handful of men, among swarming enemies, and without supplies; such elements of inauspicious promise, crowned with success beyond all expectation, certainly constitute in the aggregate a strong claim upon recognition and unstinted praise. Booneville is twenty miles below Corinth. The intervening country is peculiarly difficult, and, previous to the advance of Elliott, was quite unexplored by the Union forces. To have traversed the distance in safety, and without casualty or repulse, was a miracle of daring and success.

The immediate value of the feat we cannot at present estimate. It was on the 30th of May that the task of Elliott was accomplished. But the official dispatch from Gen. Halleck's lines represents the rebels, originally no more than sixty thousand strong, as having been moving away from Corinth for a week before Booneville was reached by the Iowa cavalry. The main body, we are told, had taken the direction of Grand Junction. Ten thousand under Bragg—the very legion doubtless he brought from Pensacola—had gone "southward," by what route there is no information. The expedition of Elliott appears to have met none but stragglers and deserters; and as the captives taken by the main body of Gen. Halleck's army were exclusively of this description, it is an inquiry of less importance what direction the army of Beauregard has taken, than whether any army of the Southwest continues to exist. In the presence of the vast and easily divisible army of Gen. Halleck, it is evident that it is practically annihilated. If the total strength of the insurgents, after two months of compulsory enlistments and concentration, equal, as it is stated, only one-half that of the Union army opposed to it, it is palpable that it will never again offer resistance to the National arms. What could not be done by the entire body intrenched at Corinth, in the midst of a corn-growing country, can never be done by detachments in the cotton and cane districts along the shores of the Gulf. The task of Gen. Halleck hereafter is not to beat but to find the enemy.

Rebel Sophistries—Why the Rebels do not Succeed.—What remains of the rebel Press continues to heap up all manner of reasons and excuses for their long train of defeats and calamities. A straightforward avowal of palpable truths would be inconsistent with their character and history, while it would tend to crush into ashes the smouldering remnants of their cause. They, therefore, bewilder their readers and themselves by plunging into seas of sophistry, and accumulating mountains of irrelevant hypotheses, to mystify that which can be explained in the simplest manner. Their reasons, in fine, are as plenty as blackberries, but we doubt whether, by this time, even to the vitiated Southern appetite, they are half as palatable.

We read that the celebrated Condé, when about passing through Beune, was met at the gates by the civic authorities. After a salvo of prodigious compliments, the Mayor added: "To evince our joy, we wished to receive you with the reports of a numerous artillery, but we have not been able to fire the cannons for eighteen reasons. In the first place, *we have none*; secondly—" "My good friend," said the Prince, "the first reason is so excellent, I will excuse the other seventeen."

The reason why the rebels are so uniformly beaten is, simply, that the National Government, having taken time to gather and concentrate its resources, is infinitely too strong for them; and this explanation is quite sufficient of itself, without considering the justice of one cause, or the infamy of the other. If the ultimate fate of the traitors depended on special pleading in the columns of their newspapers, rather than on the cannon and the bayonet, their prospects would scarcely be brighter; the advocates would make the mistake of many bad lawyers before them, and ruin their case by trying to prove too much.

A Western Confederacy.—The Richmond *Examiner* is laying the flattering unction to its soul, that—probably not having yet had a sufficiently strong dose of secession—we are about to get up a little quarrel between the Eastern and Western States, and secede from each other. "The detestation for the *Yankee*," says our Richmond well-wisher, "is, we believe, as full and heartfelt at the West as at the South, only that the blood of the people of the latter section has stamped that hatred eternal, and made it lasting as the skies." The *Examiner* reminds us of the fox who, having lost his tail in a trap, tried to persuade his companions to have theirs cut off also; but it is not likely that the great West, where "*the only fighting material of the Federal army is to be found,*" is going to be seduced from the loyalty which has already cost it so much blood and treasure,—even though the *Examiner* should soothe and flatter it with the tongue of Belial himself.

The present condition of secession is not such as to tempt true lovers of their country—West or East—into her hideous vortex, no matter how sweetly the Syren may sing. To drop metaphor—the East and West have shaken hands and made a mutual vow to give the rebellious South a sound whipping, and bring it back into the Union. As soon as *this* little matter is settled, the East and West will arrange any little differences of opinion that may exist between them, but not *till then.* This rebellion once crushed, however, there will be such general glorification, that long before we hear of any differences again between sections—East, West, North or South—we shall expect to see a general scrimmage among the contented members of Barnum's "Happy Family."

Grave Joking.—The Richmond *Dispatch* makes desperate efforts not to appear frightened at McClellan's gradual but sure approach to take possession of the City of Richmond, and tries to ridicule that gallant chieftain. "He will throw up dirt," says the *Dispatch*, "as soon as he reaches the proper point, and he will try to reach the heart of the city *with the Spade.*" Well, we don't know but what the spade is, after all, the best implement for McClellan on this occasion; for if ever a man dug a grave deeply and thoroughly, McClellan is digging the grave of Treason in Virginia. Not only that, but the spade will be a good emblem of the prosperity which the Union arms are about to exchange for the havoc and destruction to which the Old Dominion has been so long subjected by her self-appointed taskmasters. We have had enough of the ruthless clubs of war in Virginia; let spades henceforth be trumps.

MORE VALUABLE PRIZES.

The Rebel Steamship Nassau, formerly the Gordon, Brought into this Port.

The prize steamship *Nassau*, Commander Haxton, from Wilmington Bar May 27, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Nassau* was formerly the rebel steamer *Gordon*, running between Charleston and Nassau, carrying arms and ammunition to the rebels, and has made a number of successful voyages between those ports.

She left Nassau on the 23d May, with a cargo of Enfield rifles and ammunition, and on the 27th attempted to run into Wilmington, N. C., when she was captured by the United States gunboats *State of Georgia* and *Victoria.* She is about five years old, of 300 tons burden; has a beam engine; was built in this City to run between Charleston and Key West.

The rebels are busily engaged in strengthening the defences of Fort Coswell, N. C.

The health of the blockading fleet off Wilmington is quite satisfactory.

The British War-Steamer Cambria taken to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 2.

The English iron steamer *Cambria*, captured by the gunboat *Huron*, after a chase of five hours, off Charleston, has arrived. She hails from Carlisle, and sailed from Liverpool for Nassau and thence for Charleston, and was captured while attempting to run the blockade. She was taken to Port Royal and sailed thence on the 28th, in charge of Lieut. G. R. Belknap, and Engineers Budd, Andrews and Boyd. The cargo consists of liquors, cloths, medicines, Enfield rifles, &c. She brings the mails and three passengers from Port Royal.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

New and Important Arrangement of Gen. McClellan's Department.

More Territory and More Troops Assigned to his Command.

Anxiety to Hear from Before Richmond.

The Tax Bill Reported to the Senate.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

The Department of Virginia is extended to include that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock and east of the railroad from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, Petersburgh and Weldon. Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, U. S. A., will assume command thereof and of all the United States forces within its limits.

Major-Gen. John. E. Wool, U. S. A., is assigned to the command of the Middle Department, and will proceed to Baltimore and assume command thereof.

Major-Gen, John A. Dix, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed immediately to Fortress Monroe and assume command at that point, reporting to Major-Gen. McClellan for orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

All the military intelligence received to day at the War Department is of a cheering character.

ANXIETY TO HEAR FROM VIRGINIA.

The anxiety to learn further news from the Chickahominy has been very great here all day, but up to the present writing, no details have been made public; nor is it distinctly known what the present position of the two armies is. We have reason to believe, however, that to-morrow we shall have full intelligence. It is proper to add, that nothing has transpired here within the last twenty-four hours indicating any reason to fear that the result is otherwise than satisfactory, and that Gen. McClellan will speedily and triumphantly enter Richmond, no one questions.

TAKING CARE OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The supposition here is that our army and that of the enemy are wholly occupied, to-day, in burying the dead and caring for the wounded of the late bloody battle. The weather has been intensely hot, and these duties could not be postponed safely 24 hours. It is believed that the excitement and distress of the Richmond population, who have perhaps lost themselves in the fight, will greatly tend to confuse and demoralize the rebel army repulsed and driven in upon that now frantic town. Many think that evacuation will be a necessity, and that our last battle before entering Richmond has been fought.

THE EXTENSION OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND

The publication of the order enlarging the boundaries of Gen. McClellan's Department, and increasing the forces at his command, is hailed with general applause in Washington. It is the first sure indication that President Lincoln has really assumed the direction of war matters.

THE TRIBUNE'S STRATEGY.

The next time Gen. McClellan has occasion to cross a rivulet in presence of an enemy, he will take care to have his entire army step over at the same moment, or else make definite arrangements not to let it rain between the beginning and the end of the crossing. This will be done to please the Strategic editor of the *Tribune*.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

C. P. Walcott, the newly-appointed Assistant Secretary of War, is a leading politician, one of the ablest lawyers of Ohio, and formerly Attorney-General of that State. During his occupancy of that position he delivered the celebrated opinion in the case of the citizen of Tennessee who escaped into Ohio after stealing a slave, that as the laws of Ohio did not recognize Slavery, stealing slaves could not be considered a crime, and therefore the fugitive citizen could not be given up or prosecuted in that State. In the Peace Congress held here during the last month of Buchanan's Administration, Mr. Walcott was a prominent member, taking decided ground against the Pro-Slavery side. He will no doubt prove to be a most valuable and efficient officer, and will greatly aid Mr. Stanton in the performance of duties now so arduous and responsible.

THE REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN AT HANOVER.

A gentleman arrived here to-day, who accompanied the rebel prisoners taken at Hanover Court-house to Fortress Monroe, states that the majority were North Carolinians, who stacked their arms and surrendered; and every one of those with whom he conversed freely confessed himself sick of the rebellion, and anxious to renew his allegiance to the "old flag." They did not wish to be excaanged, and declared they would not accept the offer if it were made.

CAPTURES BY THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

The steamers *State of Georgia* and *Victoria* recently captured, off Wilmington, N. C., the rebel steamer *Nassau*, formerly the famous "*Gordon*," alias "*Theodore*," loaded with arms.

Commodore Dupont reports to the Navy Department, under date of the 26th ult., that he has received information that, on the morning of the date of his dispatch, the rebel steamer *Kate* was chased on shore by the *Augusta*, and that the *Pocahontas* was engaged in shelling her.

He says in his report the prize steamer *Cambria* proceeds to Philadelphia under charge of Lieut. Semen E. Belknap the executive officer of the *Huron*, and twenty men from that vessel. The *Cambria* was captured by the *Huron* on the morning of the 26th ult. She is from Liverpool, England, with a cargo consisting of rifles, saltpeter, muslins, hardware and medicines.

Commander Mullany, of the *Bienville*, reports to the Navy Department that on the morning of the 27th of May, he captured and sent to the port of New-York the iron screw steamer *Patras*, (supposed to be British.) The cargo consists in part of powder, arms, quinine and coffee.

The steamer *Stettin*, recently captured, had, as her cargo, 20,000 ounces of quinine in ounce bottles, forty tons of Cognac brandy, 1,000 bags of coffee, a large invoice of teas, boxes of shoes, and a general assortment of dry-goods, making a grand total of 600 tons cargo.

A late arrival from the Gulf brings intelligence of the capture of several of the class of vessels reported abroad as continually running the blockade, loaded with cotton; among them are the British sloop *Annie*, of fourteen tons burden, which ran out of a creek near Mobile, laden with forty bales of cotton; the British sloop *Sarah* and the Confederate sloop *New Eagle*, each not larger than a frigate's launch, and having on board fifty bales of cotton.

Acting-Vol. Lieut. Calhoun, of the steamer *Hunchback*, reports the capture in the rivers of North Carolina of four schooners.

A GOOD WORK.

Lieut. W. G. Raymond, of the Eighty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and his Assistant, have been doing a very effective business in breaking up resorts of infamy, where soldiers and bad characters most do congregate. During the past week they have searched a great number of suspected establishments, and have recovered over $1,[illegible] worth of Government property—such as uniforms, blankets, shoes, etc., etc., pawned by soldiers for "[illegible] whisky." They have also destroyed a large quantity of poison. A number of petty gambling hells have also been broken up, and descents were also made upon two of the more prominent ones. In the first one, in addition to the checks and property taken, over $1,300 in money was captured.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following officers have been ordered to the *Canandaigua*, at Boston: Commander, Joseph F. Green; Lieutenant, John J. Connell; Master, H. De H. Manley; Boatswain, Thomas Smith; Sailmaker, D. B. Bruce.

The following officers have been ordered to the *Housatonic*, at Boston; Commander Wm. Rodgers Taylor; Lieutenant, Wm. R. Mayo; Master, M. Stuyvesant; Boatswain, H. D. Grace.

Wm. King, of Bangor, Maine, R. H. Morrison, of Portland, Maine, and George E. Whitney, of Stamford, Connecticut, have been appointed Acting Third Assistant-Engineers, and ordered to the Mohawk.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Municipal election to-day passed off very quietly. The preparations for preserving the peace, made by the new Metropolitan Police, proved sufficient. Secession suffered a Waterloo defeat. Out of an aggregate of something less than seven thousand votes, Mayor Wallach has a majority of three thousand—having carried every Ward in the city. All of the Aldermen and Councilmen are elected. Among the former is Lewis Clephane, the present Postmaster of the city. Delegations from the several Wards waited, with music and banners, upon the Mayor this evening and tendered their congratulations. In response to repeated calls he made a brief speech, expressing his determination to support the Administration and a vigorous prosecution of the war. His remarks were received with every demonstration of satisfaction, and there is much rejoicing throughout the city, as there will be throughout the country, that the unconditional Union candidates have without exception been elected. The loyalty of Washington can no longer be questioned. The absurd stories circulated to injure Mayor Wallach—among them the report that the negro children were to be admitted to the public schools, and that Gen. Wadsworth was determined to ignore the Fugitive Slave law—seem to have been without effect. An attempt to make capital against the Administration for the passage of the Emancipation act, appears to have been equally futile. In his election by a majority never before obtained by any candidate for Municipal favor, Mayor Wallach's course, since his appointment by the Councils as the successor of Mayor Berrett, in August last, has received most complete and gratifying indorsement of the loyal people of the Capital City.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, and Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, presented petitions for the enlargement of the Oswego and Erie Canals and locks, so as to provide for the passage of gunboats.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of general orders of the Department to the Provisional Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina, and copies of any instructions given to them. He referred to the course of Gov. Stanly in reference to the closing the schools there for slaves. He said the Senate ought to know what instructions had been given, by which any man in the name of the United States undertakes to close colored schools. Jefferson once said that in a certain contest every attribute of the Almighty would be against us, and if we undertake to carry on the war in this manner, certainly that would be the case now.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the bill for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, which was returned from the House with amendments, was taken up.

The amendments were all agreed to except one.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) sent to the Clerk's desk the dispatches from Gens. Halleck and Pope, which were read.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to confiscate public lands of Texas. Adopted.

The bill prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors in the United States Courts was taken up and discussed till 1 o'clock, when the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment providing for a tax of ten cents per gallon on all whisky on hand and held for sale on the 30th of June, 1862. He argued that there had been a great stock of whisky laid in in anticipation of the tax, and there would be no revenue on the manufacture for some time, and thus the tax would only allow the Government to share in the profits of speculators.

Messrs. Simmons and McDougall were opposed to the principles of the bill.

After further discussion, the amendment was rejected—Yeas 16, Nays 24.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered an amendment as a new section, that no money arising from taxes, imposts and excise in the bill shall be applied or expended for the support and maintenance of fugitive slaves or free negroes.

Rejected. Yeas, 5—(Messrs. Davis, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury and Stark;) Nays, 34.

An amendment was adopted raising the pay of Assessors to $5 per day, and Assistant Assessors to $3 per day.

At 5¼ o'clock Mr. McDougall, of California, (Opp.,) moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas, 8—(Messrs. Chandler, Harris, McDougall, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot;) Nays, 27.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 2.

Wm. J. Allen, of Illinois, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Logan, was qualified and took his seat.

The House was occupied some time on the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate, first, what powers have been conferred on Edward Stanly, as Military Governor of North Carolina, or Agent for the Government of said State, under the appointment of the President; second, whether Mr. Stanly has interposed to prevent the education of children, white or black, and by what authority; third, whether Mr. Stanly has been instructed to prevent such education, and if so to what extent, and the instructions given.

Among the bills introduced on leave, were the following:

By Mr. Aldrich, of Minn., (Rep.)—A bill to organize the Government of Lanawa, with a view to remove the Indians thither. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. Nelson, of Iowa, (Rep.)—To prohibit the reduction of free persons to the condition of Slavery. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) for the emancipation of Robert Small and others. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) making appropriations for postal service on post routes reestablished during the present session of Congress. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cradlebaugh, of Nevada Territory, introduced a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the establishment of a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, changing the name of the bark *Quebec* to that of *Gen. Burnside*.

Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) obtained leave to report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint Diplomatic Representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with them. He quoted the assertion of President Lincoln, in his annual message, that if any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of Hayti and Liberia, he was unable to discern it. Justice requires this act on the part of this Government. There is certainly no people on whom it is more incumbent to do all that can be done to educate, develop and improve the moral, intellectual and social condition of the African race than our own, and no Government or people have it so much in their power to aid and assist these two Republics in their struggle to obtain a higher intelligence, a better civilization, a more perfect Government. Each of them has a Government like our own—institutions designed and intended to be like ours. The establishment of diplomatic relations between our Government and these Republics, will afford them the most favorable opportunities to familiarize themselves with the theory and practice of our Government, and thereby enable them to improve and perfect their own.

Mr. Gooch then stated the political reasons for establishing intimate diplomatic relations with these republics, especially with Hayti, which should not be permitted to fall back into the possession of any European Power. The experience of the past few months has taught us very forcibly that the ruling Powers of Europe have very little sympathy with us or our institutions, and that they will not hesitate to improve what seems to them a favorable opportunity, to recover lost power and jurisdiction over American territory. The rebellion has, for the time being, almost silenced the voice of our Government among the Powers of the world. If anything were needed to unite or strengthen the people of the loyal States in the determination to effectually crush out the rebellion, it would be the present position of our Government in this respect.

Mr. Gooch proceeded to demonstrate that the commercial interests of our people demand the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, quoting numerous statistics showing our trade with those republics. The adaptation of Hayti for cotton culture was dwelt upon, and its fields will furnish homes to the blacks of this country who desire to better their condition by emigrating to a more congenial climate and soil, where they will be relieved of all the political and social disabilities to which they are here subjected. In recognizing the independence of Hayti and Liberia, we follow the example of the leading Powers of the world. Petition after petition has asked it, and there is no valid reason why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. Men of all parties desire the recognition of the two Governments. Justice, sound policy, political wisdom, and the example of other Governments, demand that we recognize the independence of Hayti and Liberia, and that in our intercourse with them we place them on the same footing as other independent nations.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered a substitute proposing that there be appointed Consul-Generals to negotiate treaties of Commerce with Hayti and Liberia. The object designed was not so much to increase commerce, but to give a sort of dignity and equality to these Republics, because their citizens happen to be black. He argued the Consuls were the more appropriate agents to promote the interests of commerce. He asked the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he expected a Minister in return from Hayti.

Mr. Gooch said he wished to put Hayti on the same footing as other independent nations; and if that Republic should send a Minister, he should receive him just the same as England and France will do.

Mr. Cox said Hayti debarred all whites from office. As a consequence, she would send a negro Minister here, with all the rights and dignities enjoyed by Lord Lyons and Count Mercier.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) wished to know what objection the gentleman from Ohio had to that.

Mr. Cox replied that he objected because it raised the black man to an equality of the white. He had thought this Government was made for white men. He recollected that the gentleman from Maine (Fessenden) said something like this the other day, namely: he would prefer that the Union should not be restored, than that Slavery be continued. The gentleman would destroy the Commonwealth for the purpose of getting at a black man. Mr. Cox, in his argument, said that the people of Hayti had not the power to rise above ignorance, corruption and superstition for the last seventy years. The only object was to dress up the negro minister, who might be sent hither in gold and lace, with tight leggings and shoe buckles of the old style, and perhaps put a wig on his head, and send him to the White House to be the laughing-stock of all who congregate there. He was not to be considered so much the representative of Hayti, as of the free negroes of this city, and to whom they would look as the god of their idolatry.

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the present condition of the African race, and the momentous political question connected with it, should induce the House to reject the bill, which was a part of a policy which contributed to sever the Union, and it is the greatest obstacle to its restoration, and to the successful prosecution of the war. This was the day of double danger to the Constitution from Secessionists and Abolitionists. It was no part of the latter's policy to send the negroes away. They want to keep them here to support their power, which is waning among white men. This was no time to give an inch to those who would take an ell. He would not stick a new feather in the cap of Abolitionism. To pass this bill would be an acknowledgment of the equality of the races.

Mr. Kelly obtained the floor.

Without concluding the question, the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Enthusiastic Union Demonstrations in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO WINTON, N. C.

Blowing up the Fortifications on Pig Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 1,
Vid BALTIMORE, Monday, June 2.

The Union meeting held at Norfolk last night was a very spirited affair. The meeting was got up at short notice, in consequence of the presence of Segar, but it was a complete success. Some eight hundred people were present.

The projected new Union newspaper will be started this week, and a more extensive Union demonstration will shortly be made.

There was also a Union meeting at Portsmouth last night, attended by 1,200 persons. Patriotic speeches were made, and much enthusiasm manifested.

The gunboat *Dragon* came down James River last evening. She brings no news of moment, except the capture of a large lot of forage and subsistence stores at Sandy Point.

The gunboat *Southfield* arrived this morning from Gen. Burnside's Department, having come through the canal. She brings no news of interest.

The fortifications at Pig Point were blown up today by the navy, together with the rebel barracks in the vicinity.

A reconnoissance in force was made to Winton, N. C., yesterday, by Gen. Viele. The result has not yet been learned.

According to the statement of prisoners brought down by the White House boat this afternoon, the object of the enemy's attack on our left wing yesterday was to reach the river, and thus cut off our line of communication. This was the purport of the address to the troops before leaving Richmond yesterday morning.

The British gunboat *Racer* arrived from off Charleston this afternoon.

Arrival of Prisoners Captured in the Battle at Hanover Court-house.

Arrived steamship *Star of the South*, (transport,) M. S. Woodhull, from Fortress Monroe, with 540 prisoners in charge of Capt. W. J. McIntire, Company D, Ninety-ninth NewYork Volunteers. The prisoners, with a few exceptions, belong to North Carolina Regiments, and were taken at Hanover Court-house. Capt. McIntire and his company were stationed on board the United States frigate *Congress* at the time she was sunk by the *Merrimac*. The following officers and privates of Company D, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, are the guard detailed to accompany the prisoners:

Capt. W. J. McIntire; First Lieut. Chas. G. Young; Second Lieut. G. L. Elder; 10 non-commissioned officers; 46 privates.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

Arrival of the Steamship Virginia, from Newbern, with 490 on Board.

The steamship *Virginia*, Capt. Snyder, from Newbern, N. C., arrived at this port last evening, having on board 490 released prisoners. They appear in fine spirits, and are over-joyous to be once more so near their homes and friends, after being separated from them so long—a majority having been closely confined in rebel factories and criminal prisons from ten to twelve months.

Two hundred left Salisbury, N. C., May 26, and the rest on the following morning. Their adventures on the trip to Newbern were narrated in the letter of our special correspondent, published on Saturday. A list of the names was also given at the same time.

The entire company tender their hearty thanks to Capt. Snyder's officers, of the *Virginia*, for their kindness to them while on board.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A most pleasing domestic drama was produced at Miss Keene's theatre, last evening. It is called "The Post Boy," and for quiet, intense portrayal of character, is equal to many pieces of more pretensions. About two years ago it was produced in London, and created a great sensation by the wonderful acting of Mr. James Rogers. Last night it was as great a success, owing to Mr. J. Nickinson, who performed the same part of *Joe Spurrit*, the Post Boy. Miss Ada Clifton and Miss Ione Burke also contributed to the favorable reception the piece met with. Undoubtedly it will hold the boards for some time.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 805, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND—Particulars of the Engagement and McClellan's Dispatches.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY—The Enemy Retiring—Front Royal Recaptured—Charleston and Martinsburgh Recovered.

NEWS FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK—With Letters from our Correspondent.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND—Union Meetings in Norfolk—Great Storm in Hampton Roads.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—The Occupation of Corinth—The Mississippi Flotilla—Brilliant Success near Booneville, Miss.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE—With Interesting Letters.

BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—With Letters from our Special Correspondents—The Great Exhibition—French Intervention.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of striking interest.

Rogers & Raymond,

Manufacturers of the latest and most elegant styles of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

having just introduced a variety of seasonable novelties, would direct the attention of sagacious

MEN OF BUSINESS

to their immense Spring and Summer Stock of elegant suits for the store, the counting-house, the promenade, &c., &c. Prices marked on every article, and no deviation.

Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
and No. 214 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Straw Hats! Hats! Straw Hats!—WHITE has the STYLE in his SUMMER TILE, so look no further, but step this way. You'll only find them at No. 216 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Douglass—Rodwell.—On Monday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Neville, Dr. George W. Douglass to Laura L. Rodwell, daughter of Samuel R. Rodwell, Esq., all of Harrison, N. J.

Porter—Coulter.—In Baltimore, on Saturday, May 31, by Rev. Dr. Bullock, Wm. D. Porter and Alexine M., daughter of John P. Coulter, of Baltimore.

DIED.

Bogert.—On Saturday, May 31, Frank Jessup, only son of Stephen G. and Caroline Bogert, aged 4 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at White Plains, on Tuesday, June 3, at noon. A special car will be attached to the train leaving the station corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10½ A. M., and return at 2½ P. M. from White Plains.

Bonnell.—In Philadelphia, on Saturday, May 31, at 2½ A. M., Samuel Bonnell, in his 72d year.

Chandler.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, May 31, Ann, wife of Orlando D. Chandler, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John A. Nicoll, this (Tuesday) morning, June 3, at 10½ o'clock. Cars of Central Railroad leave foot of Cortlandt-st., for Mulford Station, at 8 A. M., returning at 1½ o'clock.

Curtis.—In Stratford, Conn., on Monday, May 2, after a short illness, Isaac Curtis, aged 59 years and 4 months.

Delafield.—At his residence, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 1, William Bard, son of Rufus K. and Eliza Delafield, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, in this City, this day, (Tuesday,) the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Delafield.—In Darien, Conn., on Monday, June 2, Anne Hallett Delafield, daughter of Edward Delafield, M. D., of this City, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

Garrick.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 1, Frank F., youngest child of William and Anne Garrick, aged 1 year, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 169 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

Hillard.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 31, Fanny, daughter of Harriet and the late John Hillard, aged 20 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 140 Remsen-st., on Tuesday, the 3d, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Jackson.—On Sunday, June 1, Maria Louisa, daughter of John and Mary Jackson, of Trafalgar, C. W., and adopted daughter of John and Maria Jackson, of Astoria, L. I., aged 4 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Camelia-st., Astoria, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Friends wishing to attend the funeral from the City, will find carriages at the 34th-st. ferry; they will leave New-York side at noon, for Astoria.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

Kelly.—In this City, on Sunday, June 1, at her late residence, No. 21 Irving-place, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Margaret, the beloved wife of James Kelly, aged 48 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, June 3, at 10 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st. The friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Daniel Lalor, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Langdon.—At his residence, in Castleton, Vt., on Saturday, May 31, Hon. B. F. Langdon, in the 64th year of his age.

Purdy.—In this City, on Sunday night, June 1, of disease of the heart, Sarah M. Ryerson, wife of Bartholomew B. Purdy.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Her friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

Parr.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, June 1, Sarah, eldest daughter of John and Susannah Parr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 311 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, June 3, at 2½ o'clock.

Randell.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 2, Cornelia C., daughter of Lydia and the late David Randell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 75 West 47th-st. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Smith.—At the residence of his nephew, F. Perkins, south side, Staten Island, on Saturday, May 31, Capt. Horace H. Smith, son of the late Rev. John Smith, D. D., of Hanover, N. H., aged 65 years.

Schack.—In this City, on Saturday, May 31, Emilie A. A., wife of Frederick C. C. Schack, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, R. A. Witthaus and G. H. Witthaus, are hereby requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 West 12th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further special invitation.

Ure.—On Sunday, June 1, James F. Ure, aged 15 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 100 West 28th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock.

Weekes.—In Brooklyn, Phebe A., wife of David G. Weekes, and daughter of Isaac Wright, of Hempstead, L. I., in the 40th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 3d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from No. 614 Myrtle-av., near Classon.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 259.—June 2, 1862.
35, 26, 15, 48, 49, 23, 20, 7, 24, 36, 42, 9.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 260.—June 2, 1862.
36, 9, 14, 15, 46, 34, 69, 57, 55, 7, 77, 52, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—June 2, 1862.
59, 51, 46, 48, 25, 5, 28, 41, 35, 50, 49, 64.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 241.—June 2, 1862.
27, 32, 57, 71, 69, 36, 39, 73, 60, 67, 5, 8, 77.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and PERFECT APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

for the use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES, causing neither IRRITATION OR PAIN. Never gets out of order. Can be

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charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It PREVENTS ALL WASTE OF OINTMENT. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been SUBMITTED.

In addition to he

PILES PIPE

May be had

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The BEST medicament yet compounded for the cure of

THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND WIFE.

PHILIP & SOLOMONS, of Washington, D. C., have just published a life-like, full-length imperial photograph (19x15 inches) of Gen. McClellan, price $5. Also, cartes de visites of the same, and of GEN. McCLELLAN AND WIFE, price 25 cents. Sent free by mail upon remitting the amount in Treasury Notes or postage stamps to
PHILIP & SOLOMONS,
Metropolitan Book Store, Washington, D. C.
A discount to the trade.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since the 15th ult.:

Hon. James W. Beekman	$25 00
Hon. Henry J. Raymond	100 00
Mrs. H. J. Raymond	20 00
Mrs. Catharine Nash	30 00
R. Hoe & Co	100 00
Martin & Lawson	50 00
O. W. Bird, by George S. Coe	25 00
W. A. M., (Albany,)	5 00
Collection at Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, Providence	522 70
Citizens of Providence, R. I., by R. M. Larned	528 00
B. R. Alden	50 00
J. W. Schmidt & Co	250 00
Charles E. Townsend	25 00
Metropolitan Washing Machine Co	25 00
T. W	25 00
L. R. B	5 00
Holt & Co	50 00
M. R. H	20 00
Proceeds of sale of Autograph Letter of Washington	35 00
Fred. G. Foster	25 00
J. N. D., (Newburgh,)	5 00
Charles B. Hart	25 00
W. S. C	5 00
Caldwell & Morris	25 00
Mrs. Lispenard Stewart	50 00
C. A. Bristed	50 00
Mrs. L. Baker	50 00
J. B. Varnum, Jr	25 00
Ladies' Committee, Portland, Me., by Rev. Horatio Stebbins	100 00
A Friend, by Rev. Horatio Stebbins	28 00
Robert Bowne	20 00
Wm. Lowerre	25 00
Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen Point; amount of collection	17 26
B. W. Delamater	20 00
Mortimers & De Bost	30 00
Ladies' Relief Association, Amenia, N. Y	1 00
Samuel Elliot, (Hartford,)	25 00
Goddard & Brother	100 00
"From Friends"	100 00
J. B. Miller	25 00
"For the Wounded Soldiers," (Brooklyn,)	5 00
N. M. Curtis	25 00
John H. Abeel & Co	100 00
Mrs. Sarah M. Taylor	5 00
Hartford Soldiers' Aid Society	50 00
James H. Frothingham, Chairman Young Men's Committee, Brooklyn, being proceeds of Promenade Concert, at Academy of Music, 13th inst.	2,041 64
J. S. Lewis, Collector	50 00
J. S. Lewis, Collector	31 00
J. W. Lester & Co	50 00
Church of the Holy Communion, by Mrs. Mary Ann C. Rogers	427 00
Samuel G. Reed & Co	100 00
Anonymous, by Rev. Morgan Dix	50 00
P. Richards, Jr	50 00
A Physician	2 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, Cohoes, by Rev. H. G. Blinn	12 00
Presbyterian Church, Cohoes, by Rev. H. G. Blinn	28 00
A. F. L	10 00
Rev. E. Van Aken, N. Y	7 30
William H. Aspinwall	250 00
Mrs. S. M. Blair, Menaville, N. Y	2 00
Cotheal & Co	100 00
Mrs. James Weir	10 00
M	11 00
J. Couper Lord	25 00
Total	$6,063 90

Also, from Messrs. Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., 15 pounds arrow root, sent per *Ocean Queen* to New-Orleans Hospital. And from P. H. Copland, President American Desiccating Company, provisions for the floating hospitals of the Commission in Virginia.

Further contributions are urgently needed and will be received by G. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.

Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices.
WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

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These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

ATTENTION.—DR. BRIGGS, THE CHIROPODIST, is skillful and successful in his treatment of corns, bunions, callosities, club and inverted nails, enlarged and diseased joints, and all other diseases of the feet. Wait not a day. Call right away at No. 212 Broadway and be cured. Dr. Briggs' newly invented Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for corns, bunions, calosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c.; 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per box; sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, proprietor, and practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

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TO ALL WHO USE HORSES.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, price only 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and superior than any article in the market, for the cure of cuts, galls, lameness of all kinds, colic, &c., &c. This is no humbug article—try a bottle; it will speak for itself. None are genuine unless signed S. J. TOBIAS. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

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NOTICE.—SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE NATURAL HISTORY of the State of New-York, may obtain the twentieth volume by applying to the City Chamberlain, Broadway Bank.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION!—FREEMEN, AROUSE.—Wanted, for the Independent Battalion of New-York Volunteer Light Infantry Regiment, Enfant Perdus, 200 able-bodied men to complete the regiment, which is now doing active duty in Yorktown and Gloucester Point, Virginia, under the command of Col. Confort. The said Col. Confort is an officer of great experience, having seen service in the French army for upwards of 19 years, and has also passed through the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Headquarters No. 55 Franklin-st., New-York.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, No. 55 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1862.

TO DEALERS IN ARMS.—FIRST-CLASS ENfield rifle muskets in port, ready for immediate delivery, will be purchased, subject to inspection, by the United States Government, on application to the undersigned, Purchasing Officer, No. 55 White-st., N. Y.

No other description of arms are wanted or will be purchased.
S. CRISPIN, Capt. of Ordnance.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, N. Y. S. M.—All members of this command remaining in the City are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Regimental Armory, No. 596 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

CASSIMERE SUITS, (COAT, PANTS AND VEST,)
AT
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$18,
$20,
GOOD BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS......$4 to $[illegible]
FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS........10 to [illegible]
EXTRA BLACK FROCK COATS..............15 to [illegible]
LINEN COATS,
$0 75,
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$1 25,
$1 50,
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$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,
BLACK ALPACA COATS..........$3 50 to $[illegible]
ELEGANT BLACK DRAP D'ETE COATS.....$4 to $[illegible]
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
$2 50,
$3,
$3 50,
$4,
$5,
$6,
$7,
$8,
$10,
$12,
AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68 FULTON-ST.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

☞ ADDRESS BY
HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS,
popularly known as
BRIG.-GEN. "JIM LANE."

A series of addresses upon topics appropriate to the National Crisis and the suppression of the Rebellion, will be delivered on successive Thursday evenings, commencing THURSDAY, June 5.

The first address will be delivered by
HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS,
on
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5,
At 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

TICKETS 25 CENTS; for sale at BRENTANO'S, No. 636 Broadway, and at the door.

ALL WHO SINCERELY DESIRE THE SPEEDY OVERTHROW AND PUNISHMENT OF TREASON SHOULD HEAR THIS [illegible] REPRESENTATIVE OF AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.

LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere.
D. S. BARNES, New-York.

CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

IMPORTANT.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
AT
WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE
SHOULD BE SENT BY HARDEN'S EXPRESS, NO. 74 BROADWAY, AS THEY CHARGE ONLY HALF RATES, AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PERMITS THEM TO CARRY TO THE ARMY.

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This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

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SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

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BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large, handsomely furnished room, and board, and all the comforts of a private home, in a small family residing in 34th-st., a few doors from 5th-av. Reference given and required. Address, with real name, U. V. W., Station G.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURray Hill will let two very cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board, to parties of the first respectability. Best reference given. Call at No. 53 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD—WITH A PRIVATE TABLE, IF DEsired, can be had by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The house is pleasantly situated, and contains all improvements. Very convenient to ferry and cars.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT OR BACK room on second floor, with full or partial board; also, an attic room; terms moderate. Call at No. 58 Suffolk-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant and neatly furnished rooms, with good board, the family private, at No. 34 West 29th-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms with board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen with their wives, can be obtained at No. 34 Garden-st., convenient to all the ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room on third story, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 139 Joralemon-st., near Court. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL family will accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with very pleasant front and back parlor, second floor, and front parlor, third floor, unfurnished, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., between Clinton and Court.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated in a private boarding-house, No. 43 Middagh-st., Brooklyn, one door below Willow-st., five minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton ferry.

WANTED—IN THIS CITY, BY AN ELDERLY artist, a quiet home with the simplest board or breakfast and tea, in a small private family, with or without a room suitable for a studio. Terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars, V. V. VINCENT, Post-office, Station D, New-York Bible House.

A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS OF Music, French, Spanish and Italian for a nice room and board; she would attend for visiting tuition in the neighboring Summer resorts near the City; an opportunity for ladies to join in classes. Address LADY TEACHER, No. 46 West 16th-st.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house first-class; location the most convenient; dinner at 6; references required.

ROOMS TO LET—ON SECOND AND THIRD floors, with or without board, at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from Clarendon Hotel; also a handsome back parlor: house is first-class, furnished with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED TO let to gentlemen, in the dwelling-house No. 242 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the whole of the first floor will be let; family small; no children.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY WOULD let a few furnished rooms, without board, to single gentlemen only. Reference required. Apply at No. 85 East Broadway.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—TWO HANDsomely furnished rooms on second floor, with or without board, in a private family, with gas, bath, &c. No. 44 Greenwich-av.

$4 TO $6 PER WEEK.—SUPERIOR ROOM and table, in a private family, and house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Apply at No. 16 Charlton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer on a farm, 22 miles from the City. The location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 24 Spruce-st.

SUMMER BOARD—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., in a very pleasant and healthy location, 5 to 10 minutes' walk from the Post-office and churches. The table supplied with Summer fruit, vegetables and milk, fresh from their own grounds. Terms $4 to $6 per week. For particulars, apply to E. WETMORE, No. 2 Washington-place, near Broadway.

WANTED, IN JERSEY CITY, IN A PRIvate family, a commodious lodging-room, in a house with modern improvements, by a single gentleman, doing business in New-York; he would like meals on Sunday, and a location south of Montgomery-st. Address G. B. C., Box No. 1,444, New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or a few single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms and good accommodations in a house a few minutes' walk from dépôt. Fine river view. References exchanged. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st., Prospect Hill.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW PERSONS can obtain board in a farm-house, in a healthy, mountainous location, easy of access to the Hudson River and Railroad. Terms, $4 per week. Address J. C. C., Box No. 105, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD MAY be had, at a convenient distance from the City, in a healthy location. The advertiser may be conferred with at No. 131 West 23d-st. until Thursday, where full particulars will be given.

ORANGE, N. J.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, about seven minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Adults preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 57, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED near Bath, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry, for from $3 to $5 per week. Address B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office, or No. 41 Grove-st., New-York.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBtained at a farm-house in Connecticut, in an elevated, healthy and pleasant location, easy of access. The proprietor may be seen at No. 112 Fulton-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES DEsiring board in the country, will consult their own interest by applying at the agency No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, (Room No. 12.) T. PETIT & CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON,
STATEN ISLAND,
Is now open for the season. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer can now make their selection.
F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—[illegible] several rooms and connected a very [illegible], a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of [illegible] WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

MOUNT EVERETT HOUSE, SOUTH EGREMONT, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—Especially designed to furnish genteel families from the City with a very quiet, pleasant, comfortable country home during the Summer months, at moderate prices. Terms from $5 to $7 per week. House easy of access, less than five hours' from New-York. The scenery of Southern Berkshire is not surpassed on this continent. Apply to the Proprietor, S. B. GOODALE, at No. 340 Broadway, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3 and 4, between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of [illegible]. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open; situated only 50 yards from sea-shore; central of the place; house fronting ocean [illegible] feet; will accomodate 500 guests; two hours from New-York; steamer leaving foot of Murray-st. twice daily, thence by the R. & L. B. railroad. Address
JUNE 1, 1862. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or steamboats; communication with the City every hour. This house will be rendered more attractive this season than heretofore, by the addition of a spacious piazza now being built. WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor. F. L.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, [illegible] well known as a [illegible] is now open for the [illegible] minutes' walk from Congress [illegible]
[illegible] E. A. WILBUR.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE DRY-goods commission store, a lad from 15 to 17 years of age, who resides with his parents; must write a good hand and understand figuring. Salary to commence with $100 per annum. Address in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 845 Post-office, New-York.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED TO ATTEND IN A gentleman's furnishing-store; must be from 12 to 14 years of age, and reside with his parents. Salary $1 per week. Address G., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFfice. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating wages required, &c., B. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD GROOM and skillful driver; he must produce unexceptionable references as to character and capability generally, from families in whose service he has lived for terms of some length. Apply at No. 6 Great Jones-st., corner of Lafayette-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GERman girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Good reference required. Apply at No. 8 West 37th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; German preferred. Apply at No. 16 University-place.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of hot-house grapes and flowers; one who can come well recommended may hear of a situation by applying to R. C., No. 83 Centre-st., second floor, from 10 to 12, or from 1 to 3 o'clock, June 3, 1862.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL FOR light housework and sewing, with reference. Apply at No. 65 New-Bowery, corner James-st., up-stairs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A French nurse and seamstress. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 11 St. Mark's-place.

A WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS wanted, one who understands her business, and can bring good City references. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 1, at No. 48 West 25th-st.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY finisher at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Apply to J. & C. FISCHER, Agents.

INSTRUCTION.

"A. M. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 185-, For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For *giving* PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D., Hartford.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

AT PAINE'S.—BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, arithmetic, &c., without which young men are incompetent to enter into business for themselves or others, are taught at hours suiting students. Ladies writing lessons, $2 twenty lessons, at No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TWO LADIES HAVING A SELECT school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address can be obtained at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—(PERSONAL APPLIcations preferred)—A gent for mathematics and matactics, saly $600; a lady for English and music, as preceptress; a French governess; a French gent. for music, French, &c. Others wanted. "Amer. Educational Bureau." SMITH, WILLSON & CO., No. 561 Bdway.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady, lately arrived in New-York, desires an engagement as teacher of the French language, for the Summer months, in a family residing in the country. Apply at No. 40 Union-square, where a personal interview can be had from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, MASTER OF Arts of the New-York University, desires to give private lessons in the classics and the higher English studies. Address R. N. H., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOlen, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 27, 28, 183, 184 and 185, with Interest Coupons attached, payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by S. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

LOST—ABOUT THE MIDDLE OR LATTER PART of last week, a heavy gold ring, with the following inscription on plate: "In memory of ——, who died July 8th, 1855. It is of peculiar value to the owner on account of its associations, and the finder will receive a liberal reward and sincere thanks by returning it to No. 188 East 20th-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, IN 5TH-AV., BEtween 34th and 37th sts., a small gold watch, hunting case, with chattelaine and pin. The reward will be paid on leaving it at No. 3 West 37th-st., or at No. 118 Chambers-st., up stairs.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. WILLETS' CROCKERY AND glass warehouse is removed to No. 203 Fulton-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., where buyers from all sections can find a well-selected assortment of goods, together with kerosene lamps, wicks, chimneys, fixtures, &c., which will be sold at manufacturers prices, for cash.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST., to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU, PARIS.—C. J. BACHMAYER, who had the honor of the whole management of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Journey through the United States, begs to inform travelers in Europe, that he has taken the Direction of the HOTEL MIRABEAU, Rue de la Paix, in Paris, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished, and offers every comfort combined with elegance, for moderate charges.

Having traveled for many years with distinguished European and American families, he feels confident that the experience thus gained will enable him to provide fully for the comfort of those who may honor the Hotel Mirabeau with their patronage.

PARIS, May 12, 1862.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, long established and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year. Association and location the very best. Address BROKER, Box No 104 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VERY VALuable grist mill property, doing a profitable custom business in a healthy and flourishing village, near the City. Inquire of BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your FAR-FAMED TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chambermaid and take care of children, or would do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; is willing to do the up-stairs work for a small family; good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, as chambermaid; has no objection to go to the country. Also, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly well in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place; reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid; will assist in the washing and ironing, or will do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 395 3d-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the laundry or nursery. Can be seen at her present employer's for a few days, to whom she is at liberty to refer, No. 115 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country. Call for two days at 415 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse; is kind to children, willing and obliging; can sew on sewing machines; has good references; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objections to going a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., first-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing, or take care of children; a good situation preferred to wages; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 299 4th-st., in the fruit store, near University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young women wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to take care of children; would go to the country; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable girl desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to assist in washing; understands her duties in every particular; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Apply at at No. 378 6th-av., first floor. Inquire for Ellen.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist to take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; has good City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 81 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, waiting and plain sewing. Inquire at No. 299 East 13th-st., near Avenue B. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid. Call at No. 227 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days; good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only; has the best of City references. Call at No. 299 West 18th-st., till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at the store. No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 198 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTable English Protestant woman, a situation as professed cook in a private gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of English and American cooking, including pastries, jellies, meats, soups, game; good bread and biscuit baker; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference as to honesty and sobriety. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman, as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with a little washing; no objection to go in the country; none need apply but a respectable family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; is willing to assist in the washing if required; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as cook in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has lived one year in her last place, and left on account of the family breaking up housekeeping; the best of reference given. Call at No. 257 West 32d-st., front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Scotch woman as cook, who perfectly understands her business; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook in a private family, who understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, ice-creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as cook in a private gentleman's family. None need apply that wants washing done. Call at the Boarding-house, No 212 Mulberry-st., corner of Spring.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation in a genteel private family, as cook; she is capable and faithful; understands baking and preserving; has unexceptionable reference from her last place of over ten years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; she understands cooking in all its branches, soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; will take a place in the City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c. Will go any distance to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game and desserts; City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, for two days, in the shoe store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent young woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with some of the highest families, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as a professed cook; would be willing to assist in the washing, and is capable of taking the charge of a house for the Summer; best City reference given. Call at 91 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who fully understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's at No. 46 West 19th-st. No objection to the country for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable female. Can be seen in her present place until engaged, No. 62 West 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant young woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce the best of City testimonials. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from where she has lived four years. Call at No. 304 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUAtion wanted, by a very respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; first-class reference given. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands game and pastries; is a good baker, and will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 372 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best references. Call at No. 276 1st-av.; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required, or to go into the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation as pastry cook; has no objection to go to the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Can be seen until suited.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl; is a good plain cook, thoroughly experienced in housework, an excellent washer and ironer, neat, obliging and trusty, and well recommended. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite Montague-place, Brooklyn.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Scotch woman, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework, in a small private family; good City reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call, for one week, at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; also a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 126 East 13th-st., in her present situation, for 3 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework; country preferred; would like her boy, 11 years old, with her. Can be seen at No. 62½ West Washington-place, rear building, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of references. Can be seen till suited, at No. 201 West 26th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as good plain cook, and is a most excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young women want situations, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have the best references for the past five years, from their last place. Call at No. 231 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; would not go to a boarding-house.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant woman with the very best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for a respectable woman she can highly recommend. She is an excellent cook and laundress, and has lived five years in her present place. Apply at No. 54 West 25th-st., before 12 o'clock.

AS COOK, NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable widow woman and her daughter, about 16 years old. She can cook, wash and iron; the girl can take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City references given. Call or address No. 209 West 40th-st., over the store.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable women, one as first-class cook; would assist with the washing if required; the other as waitress, and would do fine washing if required; both have the best of City reference; would prefer the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 298 7th-av., near 29th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; this agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.
R. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.)
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron; no objections to do general housework; none but a respectable family need apply. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 Banks-st., near Greenwich-st.; can give several years' City recommendations.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework for a small family; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer; can furnish the best City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 210 20th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; understands her duties well; makes excellent bread; is not afraid of work; no objection to a respectable boarding-house. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; can procure the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 30th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, for a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st., second floor, front room, where she can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A good cook, washer and ironer desires a situation; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer. Has the best City references. Call at No. 647 Washington-st., till suited.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker in a private family, by the day, week or month, to go in the country or travel with a lady. The best of City reference given and required. Call or address No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, to do work in a private family, or as chambermaid, or wait on children; every satisfaction given from her last employer, whom she has lived with for five years. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st. P. S.—And is kind to children.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable middle-aged English woman, a situation as housekeeper to a widower, or to take charge of a house for a family leaving the City; undoubted City reference given as to character and capability. Address A. B., or can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; the best reference given for cleanliness, and security given for honesty, if required. Call or address, this week, Mrs. WATSON, No. 109 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid, by a lady from New-Hampshire, who is well fitted for either of the above situations. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st., between Brooklyn and 4th-av. Best of references given.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, EVERY WAY competent, desires a situation as housekeeper. Address or call upon, for three days, Mrs. H., No. 34 West 27th-st.

AS ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady, of refined education, would like a home, as assistant in housekeeping, in the house of a widower, where she would contribute to make it homelike and pleasant. Best of references, and no compensation desired—reasons for the same will be given on an interview. Address, with real name, H. B., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A widow lady is anxious to procure a situation as housekeeper or seamstress in a respectable family; would be willing to take charge of children, and has no objection to go in the country; best of references given. A note addressed to Mrs. H. A. B., and left at the office of this paper, will be attended to, or can be seen at No. 282 Grand-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation to do general housework in a small family; has the best of City references; has no objections to go to the country with a lady. Can be seen for two days. Address Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as general housemaid, in a private family; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a good girl, to do general housework. Apply at her last place, No. 100 Varick-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a girl to do general house or up stairs work; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 Mill-st., second floor, front room, South Brooklyn, near Court-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES to take in washing at her residence or go out by the day; best City reference; terms low. Ladies, please notice a poor soldier's wife. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 119 East 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED, BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; gentlemen's washing carefully done, on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 246 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a Protestant young woman; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days. Address No. 40 East 32d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable young woman; can do up fine muslins, or would be willing to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference. Call at No. 73 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as laundress; understands laundry work; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; reference given. Can be seen at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class laundress; has over three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 401 6th-av., near 25th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in family washing, or would go out by the day to wash or house-clean; good reference given. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing in the best manner; or as seamstress; no objection to travel or to the care of a growing child; the very best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 333 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English person, Protestant, a situation as nurse; competent to the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to any part of the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, who can give good references, a situation in a family as nurse; understands doing up fine muslins and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 West 22d-st. No objection to city or country.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can do good plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 321 5th-av., her last employer.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to the country; has five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 427 3d-av. Ring No. 3 bell.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as above; is accustomed to the care of children; is willing to make herself useful in doing general work; can give good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A WIDOW, WHO HAS just lost her baby, three months old, wishes a situation as wet nurse, in a respectable family; is young and healthy, and has got plenty of milk. Apply, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 104 Eldridge-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 356 7th-av., near 32d-st., for three days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, 16 years old, just from school, a situation in a first-class family to take care of children and instruct them, and do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; wages no object. Can be seen for two days at 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted, by a young girl to take care of children and do light chamberwork or waiting; no objection to go in the country with the family for the Summer. Apply at No. 101 East 25th-st., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a middle-aged English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 353 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the store. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidery; can be well recommended from her present situation. Call at No. 128 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly and dress ladies' hair; best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ACtive young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; would assist in chamberwork and make herself useful; would go to the country; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11 and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable American girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, or is willing to travel with a lady. Address or apply to M. W., No. 505 6th-av., 3d floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidery, and dressmaking; is willing to assist with chamberwork or in care of children; good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 130 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant woman, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, embroidery, shirt-making, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and all family sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would make herself useful. Call, for two days, at No. 124 21st-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman well acquainted with family sewing; no objections to do a little chamberwork or wait on a lady in City or country; wages not so much an object as a steady home; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS to sew by the week; good references required. Apply at No. 38 West 24th-st., this evening.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young Englishwoman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as general seamstress, or would take care of children; she is fond of children; she has no objections to the country for the Summer; she has the best of City reference. Call, or address, No. 170 West 29th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A COMPEtent English Protestant girl wants a situation; understands cutting and fitting dresses and children's clothing; is willing to make herself useful in the care of children or chamberwork; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 581 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress; is fully competent as chambermaid; is willing to take charge of the silver and dining-room in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; wages, $6 per month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 74 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as waitress in a private family; has got the best of City references; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman, a situation as waitress; would like to go to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters, and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish, and English—may be found at the Clinton Hall Employment Society, (formerly at the Bible House,) on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS, STOREKEEPERS, hotel proprietors, and others, wanting good servants, either male or female, are invited to call at our large new Institute, where the best kind of help is kept constantly on hand for City or country. No. 592 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, ready, civil, neat, well-recommended, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BARTENDER.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands his business in all its branches; will go any distance; would be a suitable person for a country hotel or at some watering-place. Address B. T., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper or assistant, by a competent young man; moderate salary acceptable; best City references given. Address ALPHA, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, in a grocery store. Address F. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; is strictly sober and of a good disposition, and is always willing to devote his time to his employer's interest; he has lived over 3 years in his last place; can produce the very best of City and country references. Call, or address W. B., No. 50 4th-av., at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, or Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman and groom, either in City or country, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; he is a good, careful driver, an experienced groom, and is willing and obliging; has good City reference from his last employer. Address a note to M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States; understands the proper care of carriages and horses, and can give the best of City references. Address T. B., at Mr. Brewster's, No. 786 Broadway, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found both willing, civil and obliging, and can produce the very highest and best of references. Address W. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man, as coachman; he perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, M. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office. The best of City reference given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; can give the best of recommendations from his last employer, with whom he has lived nine years, and where he can now be seen. Apply at No. 19 East 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; would go to the country for the Summer. Address a note to P. N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man; has lived ten years with the late Dr. Freeman. Address T. M., No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good gardener; has the best of reference from places where he has lived. Any person wanting such a man may address T. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable man, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; is steady and attentive to his duties; willing and obliging; has the most satisfactory references. Address M. C. R., Box 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; has no objections to City or country; or would travel with a gentleman for the Summer; can produce first-class reference from his last employer; is a good Protestant. Address E. C. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single young man, in the above capacity, who perfectly understands his business; is a splendid groom and driver; has the best City references; would take a place for the Summer months to go in the country. Call or address N. S., at Mr. Waters' saddlery-store, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and groom, by a young man, who understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and a good driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address D. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant young man; understands his business; five years' City reference from his last place. Call at S. Lowry's saddlery, No. 932 Broadway.

AS FARMER.—AN AMERICAN FARMER, OF thorough practical experience in the business, wishes a situation as foreman on a good farm, or would take a situation as assistant; the former preferred. Address, for two days, FARMER, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, English; is competent in all the branches of the business, greenhouse, grapery and vegetables, or would take a place as farmer and gardener; has good recommendations. Apply, for four days, for J. W., at Mr. A. Bridgeman's Seed-store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, graperies, &c.; understands the care and management of horses, &c.; is a good milker; can come well recommended from his last employers. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses, and will be found civil, willing and obliging; can produce the very best of references. Address J. K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE TO AN INVALID, OR WAITER.—A young man of good character, wishes a situation as nurse to an invalid; would have no objection to travel with him, or would take a place as waiter in some genteel family. Address, for two days, THOS., Box No. 21[illegible] *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as porter; best of City reference given. Address D. T., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, for a respectable single man, (American,) as light porter in some mercantile house, or at some business where he can make a respectable living; can write a fair hand, and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference given. Address G. M., Box 196 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man; is perfectly capable of taking care of horses and driving; would attend about the house and make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; the best of City references. Address for three days, J. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY, CAPABLE MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country or to travel. Any commands left for P. D., at No. 64 West 18th-st., or at the *Times* Office, Box No. 191, for two days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter; can be seen at his present employer's, No. 4[illegible] West 25th-st.; has lived as upper waiter in some of the first families in New-York and Washington; has no objection to a single handed place in town or country. Can be seen for this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A first-class waiter, in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Address J. R., No. 718 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; best of City reference from his last place. Apply at No. 874 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, as waiter; has got the best of recommendation for ten years; is sober, honest and trustworthy; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at his present employers, No. 20 Washington-square.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family, in town or country; has good City reference. Address T. M. C., No. 811 Broadway, which will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an Englishman, in town or country. Apply for two days at Park & Tilford's, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, STEAdy man, a place as waiter in a private family. Call at No. 18 West 25th-st., his last place, or address J. LUCE, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman of ability desires an engagement with a first-class establishment as Superintendent. Is well acquainted with construction, drawing, management, &c., and served a regular apprenticeship. The highest order of New-York and other references will be given; satisfactory reasons given for advertising. Address MONITOR, Box No. 4,552 Post-office, New-York.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
R. FOULDS, JR.
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by
BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR—In DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. One quarter's lessons, $10; private lessons, $12. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A PEW IN DR. Potts' Church, University-place, side aisle, near the pulpit. Apply to J. VAN ARSDALE, No. 9 John-st.

[illegible]

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 2, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of [illegible] per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the [illegible] day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Bonds of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1862.

A DIVIDEND of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

BY ORDER of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 28 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

James W. Otis,
Thomas Tileston,
Richard M. Blatchford,
Caleb Swan,
Thomas W. Gale,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Charles Williams,
William Whitewright,
Cornelius McCoon,
Wyllis Blackstone,
Joshua J. Henry,
Drake Mills,
Josiah Lane,
Acton Civill,
John Auchincloss,
Oliver S. Carter,
Andrew Ritchie,
William Barton,
Oliver H. Shepard,
James B. Johnston,
Sidney Brooks.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, James W. Otis, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 31, 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 9, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST MORTGAGES ON New-York City property, paying 7 per cent. interest. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on the [illegible] day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

MR. WM. HAHN HAS BEEN THIS DAY admitted as partner in our firm.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862. GRAEFFE & CO.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINE.—WANTED A GOOD SECOND-hand steam engine, with or without boilers—from 16 to 18 inch cylinder. Address, with full particulars and price, Box No. 2,339 Post-office, New-York.

AN ARCHITECT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE temporary assistance, in preparing plans, &c., either at his office or otherwise. Any party, thoroughly competent, may apply, either personally or by letter, to JOHN DAVIS HATCH, Architect, No. 117 Greenwich-st., New-York. Hours, 11 to 3.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M., on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15¾ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 18 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

(Signed,) A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
Z. FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH,
Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.
Dated June 2, 1862.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12th and Girard sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) flannel sack coats or blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of army standard, (indigo blue wool dyed,) twilled flannel weighing five ounces to the yard of 27 inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the said coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time. The award of these blouses was given on the 24th inst. to Mr. N. Gale, of Boston, on his bid, but he has since declined to enter into a contract for them; and hence the necessity for the renewal of this advertisement and consequent delay and injury to the public service. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Blouses," and be addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—Proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances, to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to

(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12th and Girard sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, the 3d of June next, for furnishing forty-seven thousand tents d'Abri, or shelter tents, to be made of heavy cotton drill, or linen water-proof, like sample to be seen at this office, complete with guy-lines and loops.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the above quantity, and bidders must state how soon they can be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, subject to inspection. All bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Tent d'Abri," and be addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 81 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 5th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 13th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order.

E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO HACKNEY AND SPECIAL COACH OWNERS.—Licenses for the ensuing year will be issued on and after the first Monday in June next, ensuing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order:

FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

From No. 1 to No. 100 inclusive, on Monday, June 2.
From No. 101 to No. 200 inclusive, on Tuesday, June 3.
From No. 201 to No. 300 inclusive, on Wednesday, June 4.
From No. 301 to No. 400 inclusive, on Thursday, June 5.
From No. 401 to No. 500 inclusive, on Friday, June 6.

SPECIAL OR STABLE COACH LICENSES will be issued on each day (during the same hours) from June 10 to June 20, 1862, inclusive.

By order of
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

Dated, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York, May 1, 1862.

The Inspectors of Hacks will be found at the east end of the City Hall, 26th Precinct, in the Park.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish:

10,000 Black Felt Uniform Hats, to be of the Army standard, a sample of which can be seen at this office; to be made of the regular assortment of sizes, subject to inspection. Proposals will be indorsed: "Proposals for Army Hats," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Q. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY PATENT OFfice Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Rew, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' pure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. F. HOLLICK—THE AUTHOR AND LECturer on Parental Physiology; office No. 599 Broadway; hours from 10 till 2 daily, except Sundays. Post-office Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. HOLLICK'S CELEBRATED BOOK—The MARRIAGE GUIDE, contains everything physiological and medical relating to marriage and parental disabilities. Two hundredth edition, colored plates and wood cuts. Price $1. It will be sent free by post on sending the money and address to Dr. H., Box No. 3,606, New-York City.

DR. DUDLEY, FROM THE HOSPITALS of London, and Paris, and New-York, may be confidentially consulted and perfectly relied upon for the cure of private diseases and of uterine affections.

Loss of memory, nervous debility, involuntary emissions and impotency, the direful results of secret habits, thoroughly cured.

Office No. 48 East 12th-st., five doors west of Broadway. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 70 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Wooster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker, Smith and others.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, N. Y. Consultation free. Personally or by letter.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held, at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock. Various communications will be presented.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,

R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $160
Third-class 66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jun 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro $150
Cabin passage to Lota $300
Cabin passage to San Francisco $400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 8 to 10 A. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 18th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

* For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger train leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE CHEAP—THE little steamboat ROTARY, suitable for a passenger ferryboat, or for a pleasure yacht. She is 70 feet in length, 13 feet in breadth, and 4 feet in depth, and is 34 4-95th tons Custom-house measurement. For further particulars inquire of H. L. MARTIN, Jersey City freight depôt; or of P. W. MARTIN, Jr., Centre-st. freight depôt, Newark, N. J.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier DAILY, without exception, for Peekskill, and intermediate landings, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES the following condemned Ordnance Stores will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY June 3, at the United States Armory, Springfield, viz:

687	Tips for Stocks.
2,494	Butt Plates.
1,023	Guard Plates.
1,242	Guard Bows.
1,763	Swivels.
1,230	Guard Bow Nuts.
1,326	Triggers.
86	Trigger Screws.
29	Guard Screws.
1,150	Leaf Sight Bases.
169	First Leaf.
311	Second Leaf.
28	Joint Screws.
33	Base Screws.
46	Front Sights.
1,998	Breech Screws.
1,928	Cones.
106	Vent Screws.
7,495	Barrels in various stages.
1,352	Barrels polished.
627	Barrels rifled.
1,711	Upper Bands.
1,883	Middle Bands.
1,654	Lower Bands.
537	Band Springs.
1,236	Lock Plates.
1,289	Magazine Cover Studs.
150	Magazine Cover Catches.
303	Magazine Covers.
1,076	Magazine Cover Rivets.
168,600	Pounds Coarse Scrap Iron.
254,000	Pounds Fine Scrap Iron.
30,000	Pounds Old Cast.
139	Feeding Springs.
381	Feeding Fingers.
982	Main Spring Swivels.
107	Main Spring Swivel Rivets.
1,271	Hammers.
1,224	Tumblers.
5,126	Bridles.
1,135	Sears.
1,664	Sear Springs.
1,761	Lock Screws.
1,928	Main Springs.
1,486	Side Screw Washers.
607	Side Screws.
486	Ramrods.
1,162	Bayonets.
167	Bayonet Clasps.
46	Wipers.
500	Files. (worn.)
400	Cadet Barrels.
427	Pistol Barrels.
1	Screw Drop.
5	Ratchet Drops.
1	Large Wood Fan.
1	Small Iron Fan.
50	Powder Barrels.
9,164	Rough Stocks.
10,251	Stocks in various stages.
187	Barrels, model 1842, rifled.
8	Vises.
7	Harnesses. (worn.)
27,748	Pounds Scrap Cast Steel.
60,000	Pounds Milling Chips.
209	Pounds Tools.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms Cash. All bills to be paid in Specie or Treasury Notes.

A. B. DYER, Captain Commanding.
UNITED STATES ARMORY, May 27, 1862.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c., &c., purchased at a cost of over $15,000. On (Tuesday,) THIS DAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the superb and costly furniture, paintings, statuary and works of art, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant seven-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., contained in the residence No. 220 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale, as being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. The whole will be peremptorily and absolutely sold without reserve.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE

consists of carved rosewood etageres, marble tops and French plate doors and back; lady's work-table, inlaid with mother-of-pearl; rosewood centre-table, statuary marble top; full suites of drawing-room furniture—elegant tête-à-tête sofas, 2 arm, 2 reception, and 8 oval back chairs, carved rosewood frames, and covered in three colored satin brocade of the most expensive description; 2 console tables, inlaid with buhl and tortoise-shell; brocade and lace curtains, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, with rich gilt frames; superb Sevres and Dresden China vases, richly decorated; Parian marble statuettes of the seasons, artistic bronzes, representing night and morning, pandora, painting, poetry, music, crusaders, etc.; antique lava vases, from Herculaneum and Pompeii; ebony card table, velvet carpets, rugs, Turkish easy chairs, bronze clock, runs one month; oil paintings, by Rousseau, Inman, Huntington, Cole, Legrand, and other eminent artists.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, carved legs and case, four round corners, finished all round, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, cost $600; music rack, rosewood stool, covered in brocade; embroidered cloth cover, books and music; hall rosewood hatstand, oil-cloth, stair carpet, &c. Chambers, second-story, richly carved rosewood bedsteads, style Louis XIV.; beaureaus and commodes to match; wardrobes, dressing and toilet tables, shaving-stands, book-stands, couch, arm chairs, curtains, shades, cornices, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, decorated China toilet sets, mirrors, dining-room furniture of every kind, tea sets, silverware, ivory table cutlery, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 126 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood etagere, centre and side tables, mantle ornaments, rosewood extention table and chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths, stair carpets, crockery, glassware, and also kitchen utensils.

PIN FACTORY FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at Cohoes, Albany County, New-York, on the 12th of JUNE, 1862, 2 P. M., on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the machines, fixtures and appurtenances of the Albany Pin Company, located in that village, being complete in all its parts for carrying on the manufacture of Pins, and consisting of

27 Pin-making machines,
5 Pin-sticking machines,

together with turning lathes, wire straighteners, shafting, dies, cutters, and all the tools requisite for conducting the business. Terms liberal. For particulars, inquire of C. W. BENDER, or LOUIS SPANIER, Albany, N. Y.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. — Ross-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs., East Brooklyn, handsome furniture, in good order—splendid rosewood piano, 7-octave, overstrung bass, by Barmore, with stool; parlor furniture, in green figured de laine, marble-top painted chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, oak extension-table and chairs, china and glass, with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 3 building lots on 3d-av., near 43d-st., and 11 lots on 43d and 44th sts., near 3d-av. Sale positive. Three-fourths can remain on mortgage. See advertisements.

(Signed) DAYTON HOBART, Referee.
G. TILLOTSON, Attorney.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, at their trade-sale rooms, Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., on TUESDAY, June 3, a valuable collection of English and American books, in every department of literature. Sale to commence at 6½ o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable family horse, about 16 hands high, seven years old, warranted kind, gentle and perfectly sound; is a fast traveler and an excellent saddle horse.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortland-st., an extensive catalogue of prime goods, well worthy the attention of City and country dealers. Samples ready early on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, mirrors, parlor and cottage suites, one Newfoundland dog, two years old.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having **$150.** removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $800.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 843 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862,
THE
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW

Was opened yesterday with a furore of enthusiasm.

OVER 10,000 PERSONS

visited it, and beheld the most beautiful children ever assembled together. Thirty-four pairs of Twins, Four sets of Triplets, Fifteen Fat Babies, and one hundred Beautiful Children, were all seen.

☞ TO-DAY, all the Premium Children of yesterday, ALL THE TWINS, TRIPLETS, AND FAT CHILDREN,

beside the Wonder of Wonders, the

CHILD EIGHT MONTHS OLD,
WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES,

will be on exhibition from 11 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M., and all the Babies, Twins, Triplets, and Fat Babies over four years of age, and the Infant weighing but one pound seven ounces, from 7 to 8 P. M.

☞ IT WILL BE CONTINUED ALL THIS WEEK

☞ LADIES and CHILDREN desirous of avoiding the discomforts of a great crowd, will do well to come early in the morning, (not later than 9 or 10 o'clock,) and see the Museum and other Curiosities before the Baby Show commences.

☞ ESPECIALLY MONDAY MORNING.

Also to be seen, at all hours, THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN, from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The New and Magnificent Sensational Drama,
ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN,
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
EVERY EVENING, at 7½.
Mlle. RICHENZA,

A beautiful and accomplished Vocalist, appears in a Popular Song at each performance.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THE WEEK
GREAT SUCCESS
of the new and original domestic drama, the
POST BOY,
OR THE
PRIDE OF RANK.
The performance to conclude with the
SPLENDID SPECTACLE,
THE ELVES;
OR,
THE STATUE BRIDE.
NEW MUSIC, DRESSES AND SCENERY,
And the entire company in the cast.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4,
MR. THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.

A copy of the NEW GIFT POLKA will be presented to every lady visiting the theatre.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

MR. THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4,

on which occasion will be presented, for the first time, a musical novelty, the celebrated TOY SYMPHONY, by HAYDN, the music principally performed on Children's Toys.

Also, a NEW POLKA, composed expressely, entitled
THE GIFT POLKA,
a copy of which will be presented to every Lady visiting the Theatre.

Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

MR. THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4.
For this night only,
SENORITA ISABEL CUBAS,
The beautiful Spanish Danseuse,
DON XIMINIES,
and the
SPANISH BALLET COMPANY.
By kind permission of James M. Nixon, Esq.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF THE SEASON.
TUESDAY,
Last time here of Sterling Coyne's Comedy,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Maj. De Boots	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Reynolds
Trap	Mr. Parsloe
Coachman	Mr. Parkes
Gardener	Mr. Turner
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. de Boots	Miss Fanny Morant
Fanny	Miss Crocker
Cook	Miss Carman

WEDNESDAY—Miss Fanny Morant's Benefit, only night of Mrs. Inchbald's comedy,
WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.
THURSDAY—Last night of a
CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
FRIDAY—Last time,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
SATURDAY—Only night of the
FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
MONDAY—Last night of the season.
In rehearsal—THE LITTLE TREASURE, and RURAL FELICITY.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT
OF
MISS FANNY MORANT,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

First and only night of Mrs. Inchbald's standard comedy,

WIVES AS THEY WERE,
AND
MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

Box Book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Positively last week of the
Grand Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
In which the distinguished young American Vocalist,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
and the Danseuse of the age,
ANNETTI GALETTI,
will appear.
Splendid Scenery, Beautiful Music
Full Operatic Chorus, Superb Dances.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager .... FOX
THE BRIDE OF VENICE.
FELON'S DREAM; OR, JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE.
BURIED ALIVE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB will take place on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June prox.

A steamboat will be furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of the members, and will leave from the foot of Morton-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

Members who have not received their tickets may obtain them on application to the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st.

H. MORTON, Secretary N. Y. Y. C.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, 1862.—The steamboat JOHN BIRKBECK, provided by the Club for the use of the Regatta Committee and the Press, will leave the foot of Morton-st. on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ A. M. Tickets, $1; a limited number of which will be issued. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green, or on board on the morning of the Regatta.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—THIS DAY, PURSE $100; mile heats, 3 in 5. D. Tallman names s. m. *Jilt*; H. Woodruff names s. m. *Lady Emma*; Owner names b. g. *James Lynch*. The boat leaving James-slip at 1 o'clock P. M. connects with the railroad cars at Hunter's Point.

JOS. CROCHERON, Manager.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

STALLION FOR SALE—GOOD BLOOD AND a splendid horse, THIS DAY, at TATTERSALL'S, corner 6th-av. and 39th-st., at 11 A. M. Young, sound and kind, warranted.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

rebel troops being for the most part from South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. The fight there was disastrous.

Gen. **Casey's** troops were forced to retire before superior numbers, leaving all their camp equipage and twelve batteries. Col. **Bailey**, in endeavoring to save his batteries, was killed. Some of the troops in this division from New-York and Pennsylvania behaved very badly. Many of the officers were killed and wounded in endeavoring to rally their men.

Gen. **Heintzelman**, on ascertaining the result, ordered forward a portion of the divisions of Gen. **Kearney** and **Hooker**, to regain the day. Gen. **Kearney's** men, on being brought into action, charged with the bayonet, driving the rebels before them like sheep, regaining all the lost ground but about half a mile. Night coming on operations were brought to a close.

Gen. **Sumner's** two Divisions, Gens. **Sedgwick** and **Richardson's**, crossed the Chickahominy about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, taking a position on Gen. **Heintzelman's** right. Here they encountered Gens. **Longstreet**, **Rains** and **Huger's** Divisions, the flower of the rebel army. The fighting was desperate, every foot of ground being hotly contested, but our soldiers were too much for them.

The enemy would stand manfully at a distance of sixty yards and be fired at, but they were afraid of the bayonet; and in every instance that our men charged they were victorious. These two divisions did nobly, driving the rebels at every point until dark.

The enemy's loss was very heavy, many of them being killed by the bayonet. Gen. **Pettigrew**, of South Carolina, was taken prisoner. We have about 500 prisoners, among whom—

[Note.—At this point of the message the line ceased to work between Wilmington and Cherrystone, probably on account of a storm.—**Reporter**.]

GEN. CASEY'S DIVISION.

This division is composed as follows:

Brig.-Gen. **Silas Casey**, Commanding Division.
Maj. Crosby, Medical Director.
Capt. H. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Engel, Quartermaster.
Lieut. Carrington Raymond, Aid-de-camp.
Lieut. E. W. West, Aid-de-camp.
Lieut. Foster, Aid-de-camp.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. **Henry W. Naglee**.
11th Maine—Lieut.-Col. Plaistead.
56th New-York—Col. C. H. Van Wyck.
104th Pennsylvania—Col. W. W. H. Davis.
100th New-York—Col. J. M. Browne.
52d Pennsylvania—Col. J. C. Dodge.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. **Wessell**.
85th Pennsylvania—Col. J. B. H. Howell.
101st Pennsylvania—Col. J. H. Wilson.
103d Pennsylvania—Col. M. H. Lehman.
96th New-York—Col. J. Fairman.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. **Palmer**.
98th New-York—Major Mann.
81st New-York—Lieut.-Col. DeForrest.
85th New-York—Col. J. S. Belknap.
92d New-York—Lieut.-Col. Anderson.
93d New-York—Lieut.-Col. Butler.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Bates 1st New-York Artillery—Col. G. D. Bailey.
7th Independent New-York Battery—Capt. Regan.
8th Independent New-York Battery—Capt. Fitch.
Battery A—Capt. Bates.
Battery B—Capt. Spratt.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY.

Washington, Monday, June 2.

Dispatches of an unofficial character, received from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, say that the importance and dimensions of our victory increase as they are hourly developed.

A LATER DISPATCH.

I have information that I deem reliable, that dispatches are in hand here *giving far more conclusive evidences of our great victory before Richmond than the Government has published.*

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

No More Fighting Yesterday—Our Advance Considerably Beyond its Former Position.

Washington, Monday, June 2.

Advices from the army of the Potomac, dated this afternoon, show that there has been no fighting to-day. Our advance is considerably in front of the position it occupied previous to the battle of Saturday.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

INDICATIONS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

The Rebels Appearing in Force—They Attack Our Pickets and are Driven Back in Confusion—Major Kelley of the Ninety-sixth New-York Killed—Illness of Col. Van Wyck.

Williamsburgh Stageroad, near Richmond,
Thursday, May 29, 1862.

Five and six miles from Richmond seems to be the limit of our present advance in this direction, without a decisive action; for the enemy, who have thus far yielded so readily to our movements, now exhibit great irritability at the slightest symptom of further progression. They have been showing themselves in considerable force for the past two days, just in front of our lines, between the railroad and the Chickahominy, where they have a portion of a regiment in line of battle on the edge of wood bounding the further edge of a plain intervening between us and them. Cavalry and artillery are also to be seen there, and a large force is apparently in reserve under cover of the woods. One of their guns at this point is a smooth-bore 12-pounder, which they fire on the slightest provocation, the adventurous disposition of Gen. **Naglee**, who occupies this position, making him the especial subject of their attentions. It is to the well-considered enterprise of Gen. **Naglee** that we are chiefly indebted for our rapid progress from beyond Bottom's Bridge to this point, he having led the way with [illegible] of reconnoissances in which enterprise and boldness have shown themselves, united to the rarer quality of quick and correct military judgment.

The rebels made an attempt to inform themselves as to the exact position of Gen. **Keyes'** outposts this morning, taking advantage of a thick fog which obscured the air just at sunrise, to advance on our pickets with a force of 300 men, from **Early's** Brigade of North Carolinians. The men on duty, though from some of Gen. **Casey's** "raw regiments," showed the discipline of veterans, rallying without confusion on the reserves, and, thus reinforced, driving the enemy promptly back—a force of 90 men on our side sending 300 rebels flying in confusion, each man for himself. The excellent conduct of the pickets was due in no slight measure to the presence of Maj. **Jno. M. Kelley**, of the Ninety-sixth New-York Volunteers, who, while encouraging them with his commands and his example, fell mortally wounded, and died in a few moments, after being assisted to a house near the scene of action. A private of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Regiment, **Newton Jones**, of Company B, was also killed—shot through the heart. Two others were wounded—First Sergt. [illegible] **Lancaster**, Company C, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, losing an arm, and private **Wm. Leep**, of Company C, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, receiving a slight [illegible].

The rebels must have suffered some loss, one of their wounded men being left behind in their hasty flight, and he reporting another, whom he knew of, as wounded. The name of this man is **Sigel**, a private in the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment, and kin, as he says, to our Gen. **Franz Sigel**. Though every attention has been paid to him, there is little prospect of his recovery, the upper third of the thigh being badly shattered. His case excites more than usual commiseration, as he is an intelligent fellow, who, it is evident, has entered into the rebel service with no very good heart. He confirms previous reports of dissatisfaction in the rebel ranks, especially apparent of late among the North Carolinians, owing to the position of that State toward the Confederate Government. Like all of the privates we have taken, he is ignorant of the number and position of the rebel troops. Gen. **Earley**, he says, is again on duty, having nearly recovered from the wound received at Williamsburgh in the left arm.

Major **Kelley**, of the Ninety-sixth New-York, (Col. **Fairman**,) whose death is here recorded, is an officer deserving of more than a passing notice. For fifteen years he has seen service in the regular army, last holding the position of Orderly-Sergeant under Gen. (Col.) **Casey**. He was one of the few in the volunteer service who have a military ambition, pure and simple. Having made arms his profession, he was earnest to excel and prompt in every duty; energetic, and yet quiet, he had made for himself a place which it will not be easy to fill. I hear on all sides expressions of more than ordinary regret at his loss.

We are still in doubt as to what is before us in this direction. The rebels, after submitting so quietly to the crossing of Bottom's Bridge, are threatening opposition to the passage of New-Bridge, holding tenaciously to their positions in that vicinity. It would seem that having been driven from their extended lines of defence, they are seeking a position where they will have a narrower field of action, though they can have halted at Richmond only under the pressure of political necessity. Why they should have suffered our occupation of so many excellent positions, to fall back so hastily on Richmond, does not appear evident, except as the lack of confidence in their troops may derange the plans of the Confederate leaders. They clearly feel themselves out-generaled by **McClellan**, and this would be provocative of uncertainty and indecision in their movements.

I can hear of no very elaborate defences about Richmond, though having access to information which seems complete and reliable.

Another smart shower visited us yesterday. The days are warm, but the nights quite cool.

The friends of Col. **Van Wyck** (M. C.) will regret to learn that he has been so unwell for a week past as to be unfit for duty, though now convalescent.

PIERREPONT.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT

Extraordinary March of Gen. Fremont Across the Shenandoah Mountains.

Jackson Encountered Near Strasburgh in Full Retreat.

He Declines an Engagement After a Brief Skirmish.

Occupation of Strasburg by Gen. Fremont.

Fremont's Headquarters, near Strasburgh, Sunday, June 1.

Gen. **Fremont**, with a strong column, left Franklin last Sunday, and, by rapid forced marches, has *crossed the Shenandoah Mountain ranges, marching nearly 100 miles over difficult roads, with little means of transportation, and no supplies in the country.*

This morning, five miles from Strasburgh, he overtook Gen. **Jackson** in full retreat with his whole force, on the road from Winchester to Strasburgh. Col. **Cluseret**, commanding the advance brigade, came upon the enemy strongly posted with artillery, which opened as soon as the head of his column approached.

Gen. **Fremont** rapidly brought his main column up, and formed in line of battle. *Gen. Jackson declined to fight*, and while holding **Cluseret** in check with a portion of his troops, withdrew his main force and continued his retreat.

In the skirmish, five of the Eighth Virginia, and two of the Sixtieth Ohio were wounded.

The enemy's loss is unknown. Twenty-five prisoners were taken by our cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. **Downey**, of the Third Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade, in a skirmish Thursday morning, drove a large party of **Ashby's** Cavalry through Wardensville, killing two and wounding three.

Gen. Fremont's Headquarters, Strasburgh, Monday, June 2.

Gen. **Fremont's** advance brigade, under Col. **Cluseret**, *occupied Strasburgh last night without opposition. Jackson is rapidly retreating before our forces.*

A midnight reconnoissance, three miles beyond Strasburgh, came upon a rope barricade and ambush of **Jackson's** rear guard and retired successfully with the loss of only three wounded. Col. **Figgelmencil**, of Gen. **Fremont's** staff, with only fifteen men, brilliantly charged and put to flight a body of cavalry commanded by **Ashby** in person.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Advices from Arkansas—The Mouth of the Arkansas River Blockaded—A Report from Charleston.

St. Louis, Monday, June 2.

Judge **Birch** was brought here Saturday night, and released on parole yesterday, to report at the Provost-Marshal's Office to-day, when his case will be further considered.

Advices from Arkansas say that one rebel gunboat and several steamers are reported at Little Rock. The gunboat shelled the rebel camp, under the impression that it was occupied by the Nationals, wounding several and scattering the whole garrison.

The Union troops had driven the rebels fifteen miles beyond the Little Red River. Gen. **Curtis'** cavalry have scattered the enemy on his front and flank, killing eighteen or twenty of them.

Report says that the mouth of the Arkansas River is blockaded by National vessels.

Capt. **Frisbee**, commanding a detachment of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry and the First Missouri Cavalry, captured on the 29th, near Neosho, Mo., two Colonels, one Lieutenant, two jayhawkers, a number of guns and revolvers, fifteen horses, and a large train of forage and provisions.

Mobile papers of the 26th, found in a rebel camp at Corinth, contain a dispatch from Charleston stating that the Federal fleet had just passed two batteries in Stono River and were within eight miles of the city, where great excitement existed.

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

A Successful Reconnoissance from Front Royal.

The Enemy Discovered in Considerable Force on the Winchester Road.

THEIR DISPERSION AT THE FIRST FIRE.

A Cannon and Twelve Wagons Captured.

Further Particulars of Gen. Banks' Retreat.

Front Royal, Va., Sunday, May 31.

A reconnoissance made this afternoon discovered a large force of the enemy, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, some six or seven miles from here, on the Manchester road. Our troops opened fire on them and drove them for some distance, taking seven prisoners and one 11-pounder cannon, manufactured in Liverpool in 1861, and 12 wagons, several horses and mules; and also recapturing six men of the Maryland Regiment, who had been left in a house in the vicinity. Their names are **John Corcoran**, of Baltimore, fractured collar-bone; Corporal **Wm. Fowler**, wounded in the thigh; **Henry Roper**, Little York, Penn., shot through the chest seriously; **Thomas Mitchell**, shot in the leg; Sergeant **Uhler**, or **Uler**, seriously wounded in the thigh.

In the affair we lost one man, named **Crawford**, late a member of a Virginia regiment, and was captured by the enemy and had been released very lately. He is from Wheeling, and was trying to obtain a Lieutenancy. **Richard Heuthorne**, Monroe County, Ohio, First Virginia, lost his middle finger; and **Wm. Ames**, Wetzel County, Va., of the same regiment, was shot through the hand. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, as they left on the first fire.

Baltimore, Monday, June 2.

A respectable citizen of Baltimore has just arrived from Winchester. He escaped from there last Thursday. He states that Col. **Kenly** and a large portion of his command were prisoners there, and that the many rumors we have received with regard to the brutal treatment of this regiment are altogether unfounded. The stories of burning hospitals with all in them he says is untrue. Neither of the buildings were injured. He saw Col. **Kenly** sitting up in bed with a wound in his head. A number of officers of the Second Maryland were at large on parole. The rebels claim to have taken 5,000 prisoners. From what he saw in Winchester, he supposed half that number is nearer the truth.

THE RETREAT.

Report of Casualties—Heavy Losses in the Medical Department—Official List of Killed and Wounded in the Third Brigade

Williamsport, May 30, 1862.

Last night the enemy made a slight demonstration on the neck opposite this place, but not in sufficient force to cause any serious alarm. They are not believed to be sufficiently strong to make an attack. Our pickets still occupy the Virginia side of the river.

In all the reports of the late affair, the name of the veteran soldier Gen. **Williams** has been omitted. As Brigadier-General commanding the Division, all the movements on the field were directed by him. He and his able Staff were always on the rear, and great credit is due to him for defeating every attempt of a superior force to flank our handful of brave troops. He gave his orders with unusual distinctness, and with unmistakable brevity.

To Surgeon **King**, Medical Director of the Department, and Dr. **Antisell**, Medical Director of Gen. **Williams'** division, great credit is also attached for bringing off nearly all the sick in cantonment and hospital at Strasburgh and Winchester. The number of sick and disabled at Strasburgh was 999. Out of this number not over 30 were captured; and 65, many of whom were in too critical a condition to be removed, were left behind. Included in this number were several nurses, cooks and attendants.

The loss in medical men was large. Dr. **Mitchell**, First Maryland, wounded and captured at Front Royal; Dr. **Gillespie**, Twenty-second Indiana, left at Strasburgh; Dr. **Porter**, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left at Strasburgh; Dr. **Leland**, Second Massachusetts, captured on field at Winchester; Dr. **Johnson**, Fourteenth Indiana, captured on field at Winchester; Dr. **Adolphus Best**, regular battery, remained to take care of sick captured in ambulance; Dr. **Bissell**, Assistant Surgeon Fifth Connecticut, captured; Dr. **Stone**, Assistant Surgeon Second Massachusetts, captured at hospital in Winchester.

The following losses were sustained by our troops during the retreat:

THIRD BRIGADE (COL. GORDON, COMMANDING).

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania	9	7	130
Twenty-seventh Indiana	1	15	90
Second Massachusetts	14	41	131
Third Wisconsin	1	2	87

Up to the present time the total loss, except in the cavalry (which is light), sums up: killed, 32; wounded, 122; missing, 622. Stragglers are still occasionally dropping in.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, IN THE THIRD BRIGADE.

Third Wisconsin.—Co. A—Unknown. Co. B—Wounded and Missing, Capt. Morely Private J. Longier; missing, Lieut. Spencer, Sergeants Wilson and Leach, Privates Alley, Brennan, Burns, McCarty, Pomrankey, Schwarts. Co. C—Missing, Privates Beeker, Boothe, Fleck, McFarland, Waldo, Morris. Co. D—Killed, J. Killalee; missing, Privates Bushkirk, Besat, Dilley, Kirby, Snyder, Thompson. Co. E—Wounded, J. Parrot, Braman; missing, Capt. Clark, Privates E. Parrot, Van Est, Dilger, Holthamsen, Reese, Cannon, Leese, Wirth, Colby, Haller, Watte, Roisine, Lenehan. Co. F—Wounded, Lieut. Bentley; missing, Sergeant Woodford, Privates Maisner, Hopkins, Streeter, Anson, Bartow, Pride, Sennat, Thorpe, Geisenheimer, McGonigal, Farnsworth, Doud, Greenman. Co. G—Killed, Edwards; Wounded, Corporal Dodge, privates Vandoyer, Hamer; Missing, Lieut. Giddings, Corporals Dodge, Gerris, Bowmen, Vandusen, Jargesen, privates Bushey, Booker, Carr, Ferris, Hamilton, Post, Shibley, Santmier, Coates, Parker, Kitts, Hawk, Thompson, musician Elliott. Co. H—Killed, Beach; Wounded, Larson, Sawdy; Missing, privates Skinner, Nixon, Smith. Co. I—Wounded, Hayer; Missing, privates Bennet, Hayes, Beeman, Million, Kitts, Rutler. Co. K—Killed, Johnson; Wounded, Fowles; Missing, Mawes, Dunn, Bolans, Sweasby, Wagner, Caine.

Twenty-seventh Indiana.—Co. A—Killed, Corporal Michael; wounded, Wilcoxson; missing, privates Busby, Bryant, Palmer, Dubit, Wells, Layson, Rider. Co. B—Killed, Private Martin; wounded, Privates Gathrey, McCarty, Stanley, Laughlin, Denton; missing, Capt. Davis, Sergeant Wallach, Corporal Russell, Privates Vest, Sharun, Stout, Hubbard, Mather, Maratta, Sparks, Callahan, Sans, Davis, Litten, Shaughnessee. Co. C—Wounded, Corporal Fulp, Private Frye; missing, Corporals Foster, Beason, Privates Sharpe, Grillen, McKown, Hincher, Wells, Gawson, Akin. Co. D—Killed, Private Albright; wounded, Private Sharadene; missing, Clanfit, Davis, Isaac, Schweirer, Younger. Co. E—Missing, Sergeant Carley, Corporal Weaver, Privates Arnold, Brandon, W. C. Boyd, Bowner, J. B. Boyde, Carrol, Cressan, Gregory, Weaver. Co. F—Wounded, Capt. Kop, Privates Edwards, Gabbatt, Larkin, Lemon. Missing, Lieut. Van Buskirk; Privates Cook, Healy, Hollow, L. Van Buskirk, J. Van Buskirk, Bowen, Lister. Co. G—Missing, Serg. Coughron, Corp. Kephart, Privates Andrews, Bailey, Coffey, Davenport, Deets, Fleever, Fry, Horner, Jacobs, Kent, Melton, McCane, Prosser, Robinson, Scaggs, Forney, Wright, Wells, Weamer, Dolan, Snap. Co. H—Wounded, Ogden. Missing, Capt. Hill, Sergts. Batchelder and Brower, Privates A. Brower, Bias, Braut, Jones, Richards, McConnell, Hallebrooks, Walton, Murphy, Lyons. Co. I—Wounded, Private Younger. Missing, Serg. Alley, Corp. Sheen, Privates Brown, Clark, Ferguson, Kersey, Patrick, Reiley, Newman. Co. K—Wounded, Capt. Wollman. Missing, Corp. Showa's, Privates Ostrich, Dowley, Grim.

Twenty-Ninth Pennsylvania.—Missing, Col. J. K. Murray; Co. A, wounded, Private Rowan; missing, Privates [illegible], Robey, Sandy, Shafer, Shivers, Stanback, Whitaker. Co. B—(at Front Royal) Missing, Lieuts. Johnson, Maguigan, Sergeants Brown, Sloan, Mercer, Corporals Lewis, Shubert, Grinsen, Talmadge, McMahon, Musician Bullock, Privates Bakeoven, Boyce, Burnwood, Carver, Collins, Cavanagh, Cassidy, Duffey, Dougherty, Eckert, Foster, Free, Grees, Hunter, Hardy, Harpe, Haskins, Hawkins, Isley, Johnson, Jardine, Tetford, Tafferty, [illegible], Lisbeck, Campbell, Mattsinger, McCrea, McNelly, McGowan, McDonal, Olty, Olmstead, Prul, Paul, Parsons, Rices, Shaffer, Shannon, Stein, Sullivan, Sellers, Setvell, Front, Taylor, Warner, Wood, Mylie; killed, Privates Gillan, Mullen. Co. C—Wounded, Private Moskings; missing, Privates Kille, Lynch, Miller, Money, McColgan, McCarter, Nagle, Welsh. Co. D—Wounded, Corporal Fillbrook; missing, Corporal Wilson, Musician Ashford, Privates Amos, Foos, Gillis, McPeake, Taylor, Conway. Co. E—Missing, Corporal Moore, Privates Brown, Bichler, Calhoun, Humes, Lannan, Pepper, Taylor, Vose, Vandegrift. Co. F—Missing, Sergeant Brown, Privates Shulier, Burns, Friend, Gilfrey, Hindennire, Harmer, King, Haylett, Bankert, Shaw. Co. G, [Front Royal]—No commanding officer present, Captain in Philadelphia, two Lieutenants missing, also First-sergeant on seven companies, consequently no return. Co. H—Missing, Privates Gaylord, Callahan, Debson, Hass, Hicks, Hooper, Karr, Kochensperger, Sullivan, Shannon, Wallace. Co. I—Missing, Capt. W. Richards, Jr., Sergeant DeBow, Corporals Mountain, Haydock, Privates Allhisen, Fritz, McKeys, Stewart, Toohey. Co. K—Wounded, Corporal Lyle, Private Phillips; missing, Capt. W. D. Richards, Corporal Leach, Privates Ebue, Wrenn, Wagner, Rowland, Hunter, Felton. Total loss, 174.

First Michigan Cavalry.—Killed—Robert Barclay, Augustus Lane, Leander Dreulland, Oliver Morcott, Philip Rowland, Thomas Waitman, Leroy Ensign, C. E. Denton, M. L. Leach. Wounded—Lieut. Brevoort, and a prisoner; C. Phipps, J. C. Bigelow, Peter Clark, Wm. E. Bell, David Knight, John Thomas. Missing—Thomas P. Pierson, W. C. Niven, Jacob Spellman, Lorenzo F. Poore, Henry W. Ellis, Chas. C. Wilcox, Henry Pratt, Joseph Garfield, Harrison Burnham, Chas. Lott, Peter Juligrue, Nicholas Kittle, B. O. Chapman, Henry King, Cyrus McBride.

Reports from Companies F and G not received.

Second Massachusetts.—[A complete list of the losses of this regiment was given in the **Times** of Saturday last.]

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Gen. Sigel in Command of that Post.

Reconnoissances Beyond Charlestown.

Harper's Ferry, Monday, June 2.

Gen. **Sigel** succeeds Gen. **Saxton** as Commandant of this post. This morning, whenever Gen. **Sigel** was recognised by the troops in his visit to their various camps, accompanied by his predecessor, he was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers. His reputation will have an inspiring influence upon officers and men.

Gen. **Saxton** will report himself at Washington. He has had a difficult task before him, viz.: Holding at bay **Jackson**, **Ewall** and **Trimble**, at the head of probably not less than twenty-five thousand men; and, notwithstanding he had a numerically far inferior force, and was seriously embarrassed by other deficiencies, he did not leave until his task was completed, and the rebels had retired.

Some infantry were discharging their pieces this morning, and one of them accidentally sent a ball through the cap of Lieut.-Col. **Austin**, of the Seventh New-York Cavalry.

A reconnoissance was made again to-day by the Maryland Cavalry, Major **Gardner**, beyond Charlestown, and no rebels found. They are supposed to be gone completely away.

I did not intend to say that Gen. **Saxton** finally rejected the whole Eleventh New-York Militia. After Maj. **Bruen's** talk with the regiment, and intercession with the General, all but those who refused to take the oath, comprising a portion of Companies D, E and I, were accepted. They show a soldierly disposition to prove themselves worthy of all confidence.

Yesterday morning, long after daylight, four or five men in National uniforms, standing upon the Cemetery Hill, were seen to take deliberate aim, and fire down on our railroad bridge sentry, about a quarter of a mile distant—one ball striking the flooring between the legs of one of the sentinels, and others singing in fearful proximity. A detachment was immediately sent to take them, but they managed to mix with Union soldiers camped near, and could not be identified. The only rational supposition is that they were Union soldiers aiming at some near mark, and that their bullets had nothing to obstruct their passage down to the bridge.

Yesterday two of our soldiers strayed off toward Charlestown on a pleasure jaunt without liberty. One only was armed, and that with an old carbine. A few miles out they spied two men away ahead in the wood advancing. Our boys took to the fence and waited till the two men in Secesh uniform, and each carrying a musket, had passed, when they jumped out in their rear and ordered them to halt and lay down their arms—our carbine man threatening to bring them down if they didn't. They obeyed, and were brought in prisoners. On presenting themselves with their prisoners, the General asked them how they came to go out there. "Oh," replied the carbine man, "I went after my dog." He was a young Scotchman, who had left a Newfoundland pup behind him in his retreat from Charlestown a few days since, and the other kept him company.

A Card from Col. Maidhoff.

Harper's Ferry, June 2, 1862.

To the Associated Press:

In the Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., the companies of Capts. **Roth**, **Kubin**, **Sollsman** and **Fisher** refused to be sworn in except in Washington. They were disgraced and sent back. The other six full companies were sworn in by Gen. **Saxton**, and as one man gave three hearty cheers for the Union, and went immediately on the battle field, although they had been on the march for fifty hours without rest, and returned only to their first camp at 1½ o'clock at night, in a terrible thunder storm.

J. MAIDHOFF,
Colonel Eleventh Regiment N. Y. S. M.

Naval Affairs.

GEN. PRIM AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Gen. **Prim** visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, at 1½ P. M., and was received with full military honors. A detachment of 100 United States marines, all the officers of the Navy-yard and marine barracks, in full uniform, received him at the Lyceum, where Commodore **Paulding** introduced him to the representatives of our navy. The General was shown through the various departments of the yard, inspected the process of iron plating on the steam frigate *Roanoke*, and expressed himself somewhat surprised at the rapidity with which Americans get up "iron-clads." He then went on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, the Captain of which, Commander **Meade**, is a countryman of the General. The interview between them was of the most cordial character. The party adjourned to the wardroom of the "North," where refreshments were provided. An interchange of the most friendly sentiments took place between the distinguished Spaniard and our officers, Gen. **Prim** frequently assuring the latter of the desire of Her Catholic Majesty to retain the most amicable relations with the Government of the United States. After a careful scrutiny of the novelties in the Navy-yard, Gen. **Prim** returned to the City.

DEPARTURE OF UNITED STATES SEAMEN AND MARINES FOR THE PACIFIC.

A detachment of United States marines and seamen left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday for the Pacific squadron, where they are to relieve the old ship's company of the United States steam frigate *Saranac*, now out the full period of their terms of service. The *Saranac* is a second-class steam frigate, 1,500 tons burden, carries nine guns and about 200 men.

Commodore **Montgomery** took charge of the Boston Navy-yard yesterday,—the Washington reporters being mistaken in saying he was ordered to Philadelphia.

Shocking Catastrophe.

Wheeling, Va., Monday, June 2.

During a violent and terrific thunder-storm, at 1 o'clock, this morning, the residence of **Joshua Pillsbury** was struck by lightning, instantly killing Miss **Mary E. Pillsbury** and Miss **Clara Goodwin**. The latter was to have been married to the former's brother to-day. Miss G. only arrived from South Berwick, Me., on Saturday. The house was slightly injured.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

A Brilliantly Successful Expedition.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Disabled at Booneville.

Ten Thousand Stand of Small Arms, three Cannon, Twenty-six Cars, a Locomotive and Large Quantites of Stores Destroyed.

Additional Particulars of the Evacuation.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. POPE.

Washington, Monday, June 2.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

Halleck's Headquarters, Department of the Mississippi,
Camp near Corinth, June 1, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. **Pope** by Major-Gen. **Halleck**:

It gives me pleasure to report the brilliant success of the expedition sent out on the 28th inst., under Col. **Elliott**. With the Second Iowa Cavalry, after forced marches, day and night, through a very difficult country, and obstructed by the enemy, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Boonesville at 2 o'clock A. M. On the 30th he destroyed the track in many places, both South and North of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed the switch and track, burned up the dépôt and locomotives, and a train of 26 cars loaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed 10,000 stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled 2,000 prisoners, which he could not keep with his cavalry. The enemy had heard of his movements, and had a train of box cars, and flat cars, with flying artillery and 5,000 infantry, running up and down the road to prevent him from reaching it. The whole road was lined with pickets for several days. Col. **Elliott's** command subsisted upon meat alone, such as they could find in the country. For daring and dispatch, this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Col. **Elliott** and his command to high distinction. Its results will be embarrassing to the enemy, and contribute greatly to their loss and demoralization. He reports the roads full of small parties of the retreating enemy, scattering in all directions.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-General.
H. W. Halleck, Major-General Commanding.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS.

Halleck's Headquarters, Saturday May 31.

Our cavalry found all the tents of the enemy standing—took hundreds of barrels of beef, 7,000 stand of arms, in a large encampment on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, said to belong to **Price** and **Van Dorn's** forces, who left on Thursday night. The rebels are being brought in in squads of 40 and 50. Our cavalry found the rebels on several roads in strong position, with artillery, supported by infantry.

The rebels commenced moving their sick last Monday. **Beauregard** and **Bragg** were at Corinth on Tuesday afternoon.

The recently published card of army newspaper correspondents gives an erroneous impression that Gen. **Halleck** had prohibited the Reporter of the New-York Associated Press here from telegraphing anything, even when not contraband, except such items as he approves. Gen. **Halleck** has never used such influence over the Associated Press dispatches, and erases only such items as are of a contraband character.

June 1.—Residents say that the rebel guard burned the Cypress Creek railroad-bridge, by misapprehension, causing the destruction of seven locomotives, and perhaps as many trains laden with commissary and Quartermasters' stores. This accounts for the smoke seen by the Signal Corps from the hill-tops. Col. **Elliott** and command returned, after destroying the railroad in several places, burning a large amount of stores, capturing three pieces of artillery, thirty mounted prisoners, and about 600 infantry—with little loss. He found 2,500 sick and wounded at Booneville.

Memphis refugees report that all the newspapers have removed to Grenada, Miss.

Gen. **Pope** congratulates Col. **Elliott** on the brilliant success of his expedition.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF BEAUREGARD.

Washington, Monday, June 2.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department, in reply to an inquiry from Gen. **Meigs**:

Corinth, Saturday, May 31.

To M. C. Meigs, Q. M. Gen.:

If **Beauregard** has been at Richmond, others have forged his signature, as I have receipted letters from him about the exchange of prisoners, nearly every day for the last fortnight.

The evacuation of Corinth commenced on Wednesday, and was completed on Thursday night, but in great haste, as an immense amount of property was destroyed and abandoned.

No troops have gone from here to Richmond unless within the last two days.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-Gen. Com'g.

[Advertisement.]

Startling Intelligence.—The demand for **Knox's** Spring Hat is so great that a total exhaustion of the supply is threatened, and as the rule that governs the excellent management of his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, is, "first come first served," we would advise such of our readers as have not yet purchased their Spring Hat, to call without further delay. **Knox's** uniform price for his elegant fabrics is only $4.

[Advertisement.]

The Baby Show at **Barnum's** attracted a great crowd yesterday, and it will be much greater to-day, because the show will be finer, more babies, more beautiful, and more interesting. See his advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and **Herring's** new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with **Herring & Floyd's** Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 25 | Moon sets.... 11 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 19 | Gov. Island. 12 08 | Hell Gate.... 1 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 2.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Fortress Monroe, with 540 prisoners, in charge of Capt. W. J. McIntire, Company D, Ninety-ninth N. Y. Volunteers.

U. S. steam transport Ben Deford, Hallett, Alexandria 38 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Newbern, N. C., 56 hours, with released prisoners, to D. D. Tompkins.

Prize steamship Nassau, Commander Haxton, from Wilmington Bar May 27.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer [illegible], Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer [illegible], Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship New-Hampshire, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Hurd, Portland, Me., 4 ds., in ballast to [illegible].

Ship Galatea, (of Boston,) Wendell, Liverpool April [illegible], via Provincetown 5 ds., with salt to order.

Ship Celestial Empire, Pierce, Boston, in ballast to G. H. Parsons.

Ship Portsmouth, Tarlton, Portsmouth, N. H., 5 ds., in ballast.

Ship Jenny Lind, Larrabee, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Black Prince, Howes, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Nabob, (of Boston,) Pritchard, Newburyport 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Morning Star, (Br., of Halifax,) Graham, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 5 ds., with potatoes to master.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br.,) Forbes, Lingan 13 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Brig Albion, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wolfe, Arroyo, P. R., 22 ds., with molasses to Wheelwright & Co.

Brig William Mason, Hatch, Rondout, with coal for Salem.

Brig New Globe, Ely, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Tweed, (Br., of Nassau,) Clare, Eleuthera 12 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Mary P. Burton, Ross, Accomac, Va., with corn to A. C. Havens.

BELOW—Bark John Fyfe, Suther, Glasgow and Greenock April 26, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star, for Aspinwall; George Peabody, for Fortress Monroe.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Delaware, for Washington, at Pier No. 8, North River, is loading Government stores.

The Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C., at the same Pier, is taking in cattle, &c.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CITY OF NEW-YORK.]

Arrived from New-York—16th, Sheridan, at Antwerp; 17th, Henry, at Browershaven; Genoa, at Flushing; 19th, Orient, Adelaide, and Timour, at Liverpool; 20th, [illegible], bello, at do.; Mariner, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—19th, Adelaide Bell, at Liverpool; 20th, Westmoreland, at do.; Ann Augusta, in the Clyde.

Sailed for New-York—18th, S. W. Pike and Evander, from Liverpool; 19th, J. P. Wheeler, from the Clyde; Columbia, Antarctic and D. H. Watson, from Liverpool; 20th, Hannah Secor, Jeremiah Thompson, and [illegible] Day, at Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.
May, 1851.
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.
Beware of counterfeits.

F. O. F. F. F.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 2[illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated [illegible] Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at
SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.
This Flour is a
FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR,
Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.
Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $8 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6¾c. to 8c. Tea, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.
A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.
Order through any grocer or Express C. O. D.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.
By HENRY WOOD & CO.,
Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st.
EXECUTORS' SALE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE
Late JOHN GARSIDE, of Newark, N. J.,
FRIDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock,
At their salesrooms No. 450 Broadway.
Comprising table and dessert knives, carvers, &c., in pearl, ivory, medallion and silver handles; [illegible] picks, cheese scoops, &c. Being the entire balance of Mr. Garside's manufacture. By order.
M. L. WARD, WM. GARSIDE, } Executors.
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND [illegible] CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, 5,000 CAVALRY SABRES AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

Henry B. Herts, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
ASSIGNEES' SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, On TUESDAY, June 3, 1862, at 11 o'clock, At the salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway, comprising a large lot of household furniture, consisting of medallion, velvet, Brussels and other carpets; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany suites, in satin, brocatel and hair-cloth; secretaries, buffets, dining tables, chairs, dinner service, beds, bedding, chandeliers, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room. No objections to go in the country with a family. Will do no washing.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer and good baker; or would do general housework in a small private family; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., second floor, front room. No objections to go in the country.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN DE-graw-place, (No. 175 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker,) can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a few single young men, with nice rooms and board. [illegible]